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REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XXIII NO. 78 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

'Il Duce's' Posers for Three-Power Conference

"Give Up Dangerous Ideal Of Disarmament"

No Miracle Can Happen After Berlin Fiasco

(Special Cable.)

MILAN, April 2.

It is necessary to pour certain amount of water on the wine of exaggerated optimism regarding the Stresa Conference, states an article in the "Popolo d'Italia", attributed to Sgr. Mussolini.

NO MIRACLES

The article warns the people against expecting miracles to happen following "the unsuccessful British expedition to Berlin".

PROBLEM FOR STRESA

Stresa should lead to the identification of the view of the three Western Powers, but that is not enough. It should also establish the line of common action to face eventualities.

The article urges that necessary responsibilities should be accepted without paying attend by Italy in 1922. If Stresa is in France and bye-elections in England.

"DANGEROUS IDEAL"

Stresa should mean the renunciation of the dangerous ideal of disarmament renounced by Italy in 1922. In Stresa is different from any other conferences, all the better, but must await final word before ringing down the curtain.

POLAND'S PLAN FOR ADJUSTMENT

Will Make Vital Difference In Eden's Talks

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WARSAW, April 2.

Capt. A. Eden began talks with the Foreign Minister, M. Beck, at 11/00 hours, after which he lunched with President Mosciki. He will see Marshall Pilsudski this afternoon at the latter's palace at Belvedere.

Marshall Pilsudski usually sees visitors at tea time and chats over innumerable cups of tea. So it is likely that he will give Capt. Eden tea and toast. M. Beck will give a banquet to the British visitors this evening.

It is believed that Poland suggested a definite plan whereby the Eastern Pact will be made acceptable to Poland without giving Germany any cause for objection which may make a vital difference to the course of Capt. Eden's talks.

POLAND INVITES LAVAL

WARSAW, April 2.

It is understood that in the morning talks Capt. Eden gave an account of his visit to Berlin and Moscow after which, M. Beck, Foreign Minister explained the Polish standpoint on some of the subjects under discussion.

The Government has invited M. Laval to visit Warsaw.—Reuter.

LAVAL ACCEPTS POLISH INVITATION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 2.

M. Laval has accepted the Polish invitation, to visit Warsaw on the occasion of the forthcoming trip to Moscow.

LEVELLING JUSTICE IN GERMANY

New Chapter In Reconstruction, Says Minister Of Interior

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, April 2.

The end of the independence of German States in matters of justice and creation of a uniform Judicial Administration in the whole country was celebrated at the State Opera in the presence of Herr Hitler, the high officials of State and the Nazi party.

"This act is a new chapter in the reconstruction of the Reich", declared Herr Frick, the Minister of Interior.

SANGLI BANS LOCAL WEEKLY

"Vijay" To Cease Publication Under State Regulation

SANGLI, April 2.

The Dewan in Council, Sangli State, has prohibited the printing editing and publishing of a vernacular local weekly "Vijay" from to-day in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Sangli State Regulation 2 of 1930.

The order says that the paper habitually published matter punishable under sections 124-A and 500 of 1 P C.—A. P.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Bihar Franchise Committee's Deliberations

PATNA, April 2.

The Bihar Franchise Committee met to-day in the Committee Room of the Council Chamber with Mr. Chandreshwar Prasad Sinha, M.L.C. in the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hubback opening the proceedings, welcomed the members and said that their important deliberations and recommendations would be given due weight by the Government.

It is understood that the committee discussed the question of the delimitation of the constituencies in the districts and the possible methods of election.

The committee will consider the question of women's constituencies at to-morrow's sitting when automatic ballot counting machines will be exhibited.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MADRAS COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

CHITOOR, April 2.

Polling for the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council from Chittoor district took place to-day, the contesting candidates being Mr. C. R. Reddi ex-Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University (Congress) and Mr. Chinna Ramiah (Ryots' representative). The result will be announced later.—A. P.

"STOP DEATH SENTENCE"

Campaigners Stage Demonstration Against Wandsworth Execution

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 2.

Extraordinary protest scenes outside the Wandsworth prison were witnessed on the occasion of the hanging of Stoker, petty officer, Albert Brigstock, for the murder of the chief petty officer, Duggan, aboard the warship "Marshal Soult". Aeroplanes flying huge streamers on which were inscribed "Stop death sentence" circled over the prison before and during the execution. The procession of sandwichmen and loud-speaker vans from which came the strains of the choir singing "Abide with me" paraded the road outside the prison.

The demonstration was organised by the wealthy widow Vanderelst who is carrying on a campaign for the abolition of capital punishment.

AGENDA BEFORE A. I. C. C.

Jubbulpore Meeting Will Elect Parliamentary Board Members

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

The principal business for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Jubbulpore on April 24 and 25 will be the election of 25 members to the Congress Parliamentary Board and the nomination of a panel of 12 members for dealing with the election disputes.

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

In a circular issued under the signature of Mr. Kirpalani, General Secretary, it is noted that under the constitution the members of the election disputes panel or the Parliamentary Board need not necessarily be members of the All India Congress Committee.

The note also requests members newly elected to the A. I. C. C. to pay their subscriptions of Rs. 10 before the meeting.—A.P.

NAVAL BASE IN PERSIAN GULF

Bahrein Islands To Be Centre For British Force

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The recent developments on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf have led the British Government to reconsider the whole question of location of their naval stations in those waters.

Consequent upon the transfer of the British air route to the Arab Coast and on the recent commercial developments in that area the Arab Coast has acquired new and increasing importance.

Moreover, the British Government have special relations of long standing with the independent rulers of various States on the Arab Coast and special responsibilities towards them.

In these circumstances they have decided that it is desirable that their naval recreational centre and station should be off the Arab Coast of their gulf where suitable facilities are now available at Bahrein.

They will, therefore, with the concurrence of the Shaikh of Bahrein transfer shortly to Bahrein the naval stations hitherto existing at Henjam and Basidu which will accordingly be relinquished in the near future.—United Press.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

All India Executive To Meet In Jubbulpore

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

As many members of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be present in Jubbulpore, during the last week of April, in connection with the Congress Committee meetings, it is proposed also to hold at Jubbulpore, a meeting of the Socialist Party on April 21 and 22 to discuss several important matters.—A.P.

Madras.—It is understood that a Magisterial inquiry into the Markhapur 'plane accident in which a woman and a child were killed has been fixed for April 4. —A.P.

Swiss Premier Points To 1921 Treaty

THREAT TO GERMANY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERNE, April 2.

The Foreign Minister M. Motta repeatedly declared in the Federal Council Switzerland's determination to pursue diplomatic measures to the very end in connection with the Berthold Jacob abduction.

THREAT TO OFFICIALS.

In addition to pressing the request for immediate liberation, he said, the note urged that all the officials mixed up in the abduction of the foreigner enjoying Swiss hospitality should be properly punished. He also counted upon the German Government to do what was necessary to prevent the repetition of such incidents.

IF GERMANY PERSISTED?

M. Motta added that as expected, Switzerland had not received satisfactory results from the conversations with Germany, who contested the obligation to restore Jacob. If Germany persisted in the refusal, Switzerland would invoke the Swiss-German Treaty of arbitration and conciliation concluded in 1921.

THE ABDUCTION.

The text of the note which is published tells how Jacob was driven across the frontier from Basle in a fast car under the impression that he was visiting the friends of Dr. Hans Wesemann who is now under arrest and admits enticing Jacob to Basle.

The Swiss Frontier guard was obliged to jump aside; so fast did the car whizz past.

Govt.'s "Hush, Hush" Policy To Protect Princes

FEDERAL COURT & PRINCES

Hoare On Needless Anxiety Of Churchill

INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 2.

The effect of clause 209 on States was drawn attention to by Mr. Churchill on the resumption of the Inida Bill proceedings. He expressed the opinion that Federated States should realise that they were subscribing not merely to the Federal Constitution, but to the continuous process of case-making decisions by the Federal Court.

NEEDLESS ANXIETY.

Sir S. Hoare replied that Mr. Churchill seemed needlessly anxious and pointed out that the clause was always accepted by the Princes. Sir Samuel said that throughout the discussions with the Princes and their representatives it was never suggested that the Federal Court should not interpret the Constitution Act.

The clause was agreed to.

NO LAW OF CHAMPERTY.

After the adoption of the Government amendment to clause 204 providing that the rule-making power of the Federal Court should include rules as to persons practising before the court, the House debated whether the English "Law of Champerty" should be extended to India on Mr. Linton Thorp's amendment providing for the summary determination of any appeal of a champertous nature.

The debate was wound up by Sir Donald Somervell who pointed out that the rules of the court constituted a wrong method of taking new offence and said that the champertous case was quite different from frivolous and vexatious appeals. A champertous agreement might possibly be made in a case of utmost importance with which it was most desirable that the court should deal.

The amendment was negatived.

(Champerty Law is an agreement on the part of a stranger having otherwise no interest in the cause to have part of the thing when it is recovered.)

M. P. SWOONS IN COURT

Son Found Guilty Of Attempted Murder Of Fiancee

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 2.

John Russell, son of Hamer Russell, M.P., was found guilty at the Leeds Assizes of attempted murder of Miss Carol Harvard Leadbeater by throwing her in the river Trent.

The prosecution alleged that the couple were secretly engaged for two years when the girl was an expectant mother. They drove to the river Trent and Russel led her down the bank and the next moment she found herself in the river and shrieked for help, but none was forthcoming. Fortunately she escaped drowning.

RUSSELL ALLEGES SUICIDE.

Russell giving evidence said that the girl suggested suicide and threw herself into the river. "I followed, got entangled in a branch, lost sight of her and drove back to Sheffield."

Sentence was postponed to to-morrow.

Miss Leadbeater in her evidence denied that Russell attempted to murder her and said she still loved him and wanted to marry him.

Russell pleaded not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty to the two charges of aiding and abetting the performance of an illegal operation on Miss Leadbeater on 11th January. Russell's father swooned in the court on hearing the verdict.

Searching Questions On Memorandum

Sarkar Refuses Information In "Public Interest"!

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurthi, in the Assembly to-day. Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, stated that no negotiations with regard to the accession of States to the Federation could be undertaken till the Government of India Bill had been passed.

Govt. Knew It

But the Government of India had knowledge of the representations which the States had made to His Majesty's Government with regard to the draft of the proposed Government of India Bill.

No Say For People!

Sir N. N. Sircar added that in public interest the Government of India were not prepared to give any further information. No opportunity would be afforded to the Legislature or the public opinion in British India to pronounce on these amendments.

SIRCAR POINTS TO W. P.

Answering the short notice questions of Mr. Satyamurthi on the same subject, Sir N. N. Sircar said that in public interest the Government were unable to make any statement concerning the Governor-General as distinct from the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether the Government considered the legal and constitutional implications of the request of Indian Princes to amend the Government of India Bill in respect of the future Federation.

Sir N. N. Sircar: "Yes."

Mr. Satyamurthi asked whether the Government were aware of the consultations now proceeding in London between the Princes' Legal Advisers and the Crowns' Legal adviser and what their scope is.

Sir N. N. Sircar: "The attention of the member is invited to the White Paper."

GOVT.'S CHOICE OF REPLY.

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Do the Government propose to place the whole matter before the Assembly?"

Sir N. N. Sircar: "The Government do not think it desirable to do so."

Mr. Satyamurthi quoted from May's "Parliamentary Practice" and contended that the House was entitled to put questions concerning matters on which the Governor-General had consulted the Government of India.

Sir N. N. Sircar stated that the Government did not object to question being put and they had answered it.

The President added that it was for the Government to say whether it was possible to give a reply or not.

SIRCAR RESENTS CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Satyamurti: "What is the public interest which will be adversely affected by answering the question?"

Sir N. N. Sircar: "The Hon. Member cannot cross-examine me as to what is public interest."

Mr. Satyamurti: "What are the conclusions of the Government on the legal and constitutional implications of the amendments proposed by the Princes to the Government of India Bill?"

Sir N. N. Sircar, "We have arrived at no definite conclusions."

Mr. Satyamurti: "What are the indefinite conclusions?"

Sir N. N. Sircar: "If they are indefinite they cannot be conclusions." (Laughter).

Sir Henry Craik answering short notice questions of Mr. Satyamurti about the searches in Delhi on the 27th March last, stated that they were in connection with two dacoities committed in the Meerut District. So far as the dacoities were concerned nothing incriminating was found. But certain proscribed literature was found and confiscated. Searches were carried out in the usual course of investigation of crimes and did not involve any change in policy.

Mr. Satyamurti informed that he had no supplementary questions. (Laughter).—A.P.

FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Mr. Metcalfe told Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that the Criminal Tribes' Act does not apply to Baluchistan. The Frontier Crimes Regulation applies to all persons not being European British subjects who are born or ordinarily residents in British Baluchistan and Agency territories and consequently also to Hindus.

REFERRED TO JIRGA.

The cases between Tribesmen and Hindus born or ordinarily residents in tribal areas are referred to the Jirga. When this procedure is followed, it is arranged that there should be adequate Hindu representation in the Council of Elders.

GOVT. AND ZANZIBAR TREATY

Mr. Metcalfe informed Mr. Satyamurti that there are probably several treaties between His Majesty's Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the only treaty of which information is immediately available is dated the 5th June, 1873 and relates to the abolition of the slave trade.

Replying further to the query as to on what terms and conditions was the British Agency and Consulate established at Zanzibar to protect the rights of the Indian settlers there in 1841, Mr. Metcalfe stated that the information asked for was not readily available since the records for 1841 were kept in Calcutta. Considerable historical research will be necessary to elucidate the question.—United Press.

Famous London Comedian Dead

LONDON, April 2.

Death has occurred of Mr. Eric Lewis who was a famous comedian on the London stage from 1880 to 1925.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—A Jangbari Parrot escaped this morning. Handsome reward for safe return. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, 248, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. (3863).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted suitable matches for two educated Khatri girls of seventeen and fifteen respectively. Grooms must be Araya Samajists, educated and well-established in lives, having sufficient permanent incomes. Apply with photographs: Box No. 3973, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—(1) Gujarati clerk, expert in accounts, correspondence and typing. One experienced in advt. line to make translations, layouts, designs, etc., preferred. (2) A smart canvasser having past experience of Advertising Work. Apply Post Box No. 3968, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organisers and Canvassers for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Konkan and Maharashtra. Applicants must know, read and write Indian dilects prevailing in these districts. Apply stating age, qualifications and experience if any, to the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Insurance Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (3976).

Wanted For Overseas:—Competent Stenographers, Second Class Mechanical Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen. Mechanical Draughtsmen, Gin Fitters and Tracers. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3932

Wanted—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad to register their names with P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 3932-A

Wanted an experienced Matriculated teacher, strong in English and Mathematics. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Tribhuvan Manchhashankar Pandya, Proprietor Private School, Bantwa, Kathiawar. (3970).

Wanted Mechanic Driver for Fardson Agricultural Tractor. Apply sharp. Rai Sahib Narayandass, Mandsaur, C.I. (3974).

Wanted—A Stenographer for a Prince of high standing. Must be specially good English Scholar and capable of taking down notes at a speed of not less than 150 words per minute. Knowledge of Hindi preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with photos (not returnable) and copies of recent certificates to: Box No. 9047, "Bombay Chronicle"

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Store Purchaser for a big Bleaching & Dyeing Work. Only those having practical experience of purchasing Colour & Chemicals need apply to Box No. 9882, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Medical Practitioners to secure diploma to practise everywhere. Ask big catalogue. The National Homoeo & Ayurvedic Institute, 161|1, Bangur Building, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (3829).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

South Indian Meals and Lodging in Apollo Street. Airy and clean. Good taste—Low Rates. Apply Thomas, 82, Apollo Street, Fort. (3966).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The General Education Academy enters the third year of its service to students. We have a happy list of nine successful candidates for inspection. Cambridge Senior, Matriculation, etc. Consult Director, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (3969).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3971.)

Why Despair?—Get Sound Training and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Gentleman desires Partnership in Film Distributing Company. Please write to Box No. 3954. "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted an Experienced Travelling Agent for a most reliable piecegoods firm. Apply stating qualifications with testimonials to Box No. 3964. "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents. Kass & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9867).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Autograph Albums, Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases, School Exercise Books, Wireless & Cinema Magazines, Picture Calandars, Old Magazines As. 4. King & Co., Near Central Bank, Bombay. (3975).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 3rd April, 1935, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1935.
9890.

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad State.)

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of THE SHAHABAD CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the premises of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan), on SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1935, at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1934.
2. To sanction the declaration of the final Dividend for the year ending 31st December 1934.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Pingle Venkat Rama Reddy and Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th April, to 8th May, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents.
By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Shahabad, 28th March, 1935.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan) on and after 28th May 1935 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 25th April, 1935 and Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered Addresses of such Shareholders. 9885

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.			Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1	347	of	1931	Hargovind Bhagwanji Malkan & another traded in partnership as the United Chemical Drug Co. at Princess Street, a firm	First Dividend
2	408	of	1931	Ranchhoddas Narayanji Bhat	Do.
3	380	of	1932	Narhar Dinkar Phatak	Do.
4	361	of	1932	Shankar Narayan Rane	Do.
5	384	of	1932	Shankar Bhiwaji Talekar	Do.
6	389	of	1932	Donald Low	Do.
7	412	of	1932	David Reuben	Do.
8	415	of	1932	Damodar Hari Waknis	Do.
9	58	of	1933	Haji Salemahomed Haji Khanoo and others traded as Haji Khanoo Haji Vali	Do.
10	94	of	1933	Fredrick William Shortland	Do.
11	111	of	1933	John Benjamin Shaw	Do.
12	164	of	1933	Sitaram Anandrao Shete	Do.
13	226	of	1933	Harold Ashworth Johnson	Do.
14	1279	of	1923	Mahomed Esmail Shaikh	First & Final Dividend.
15	679	of	1930	Javerbhai Manibhai Pandya traded as J. M. Pandya & Co.	Do.
16	485	of	1931	Vithal Bala Surve	Do.
17	513	of	1931	Ramji Bala Surve	Do.
18	588	of	1931	Deoji Dharamsey Thuckkar	Do.
19	603	of	1931	Shamsing Santsing Sodbansa	Do.
20	687	of	1931	Narayan Vithoo Jadhav	Do.
21	239	of	1932	David William Patole	Do.
22	378	of	1932	James Rodrigues	Do.
23	385	of	1932	Pranshankar Morarji Acharya	Do.
24	387	of	1932	Theodore Delapierre	Do.
25	451	of	1932	Framji Jamsedji Patel	Do.
26	479	of	1932	Waman Krushna Khadilkar	Do.
27	493	of	1932	Reginald Vincent Coelho	Do.
28	261	of	1933	Gordhandas Kursondas Thukkar	Do.
29	262	of	1933	Anthony Hendricks	Do.
30	269	of	1933	Mohonlal Lalaji Lala	Do.
31	295	of	1933	Premchand Kankuchand Sha & others traded as Rasiklal Vishnu & Co.	Do.
32	482	of	1929	George Jones	Second & final dividend.
33	464	of	1932	William Osmand D'Silva traded as William Dental Supply Coy.	Preferential distribution only.
34	500	of	1932	Leoji Dhanji Rai	Do.
35	116	of	1933	Edward William Flower	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above estates, will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 1st day of April, 1935.
P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee's Office, Official Assignee of Bombay.
High Court, Bombay. 9889

Public Notices

NOTICE.

My wife PENINA BENJAMIN SANKARD has left my protection of her own accord and has declined to come back to me though requested. I, therefore hereby give notice that I shall not be responsible for any debts which she may contract in my name or in her own name.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1935.
D. B. SANKARD,
Rachel Cottage,
15th Road, Khar. 9884

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 266 of 1935.

KURPAL HEMRAJ and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GOPAL KASHINATH MANOHAR & another ... Defendants.

To
GOPAL KASHINATH MANOHAR,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.

The plaintiffs have filed this suit against you and Bai RAKHMABAI, widow of Vithal Vishnu Rajwade for a declaration that the property situate at Zaoba's Wadi Girgaum, Bombay, belonging to you and described in the plaint is validly charged with payment to them of Rs. 20,000 and interest and for the usual mortgage decree nisi and for appointment of Receiver and costs and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in Court on the 17th April, 1935, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) In default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 25th day of February 1935.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.
For Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
Messrs ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys. 9883

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of generating plant and switchgear. They will be received on or before the 17th June, 1935.

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O. O. C. J,

SUIT NO. 322 of 1935.

Jivanlal Kurji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rajaballi Ladhabhai and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kantilal & Co., the Attorneys for the 7th defendants herein and in pursuance of the Consent Order passed in the above Suit on 19th March 1935 Messrs. J. S Mody & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the following woollen and cotton piece goods comprising of woollen Cashmere, blazer, palm beach, flannels, tussores, Swadeshi silks, shirtings, poplin, white shirtings, sponge and casement cloth, nets, drills, carpets, ready made coats and pants, shirts, table covers, pillow cases, towels and napkins, glass door cupboards, show cases, folding chairs, tables, wall clock, ceiling fan, etc., etc.

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How Bombay Will Celebrate Royal Jubilee

Governor Thanks Citizens For Handsome Donations Which Now Amount To Rs. 2-1/2 Lakhs

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Fund was held in the Durbar Hall of the Government House on Monday evening, H.E. the Governor presiding.

The Governor thanked the Bombay public for their handsome donations to the Silver Jubilee Fund of Their Majesties which function will be celebrated early next month. Nearly Rs. two lacs and a half have been subscribed, and it is hoped a great deal of money would be still coming.

His Highness the Aga Khan has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 and also suggested to the Bombay landlords to give one day's rent towards the Silver Jubilee Fund. As a landlord himself, he promised to give Rs. 450 being one day's for this object.

The governor complimented the various committees for the splendid work they had carried out in the past few weeks. He had decided to hold a Durbar at the Esplanade Maidan on the Jubilee Day, viz., May 6, in the morning where 5,000 citizens would be invited. He emphasised that very little money will be spent on the expenses in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations. The Government had made a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the preliminary expenses and the amount spent from the subscriptions for the celebrations would be very negligible.

Activities of Sub-Committees

The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper then spoke on the activities of the various committees and their programme which are as under:—

The work of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee is now in full swing and the various Sub-Committees on whom falls the chief responsibility for the organisation have put in a great deal of work. Subscriptions are coming in in good numbers, while entertainments already held, including the Special Race Day, have produced a substantial sum.

Four lists of subscriptions have already been published and others will be issued from time to time. To the Sub-Committees already working have been added the Motor Parade Committee to arrange for a Motor Parade and Fireworks Display, on Saturday, May 4, and a Committee of Headmasters of High Schools to advise the Schools and Colleges Sub-Committee, while the Western India Football Association have formed two special Committees, one to arrange for a gala afternoon on the Cooperage Football ground on Saturday, May 11, and the other to arrange for a Silver Jubilee Olympic Games on the Cooperage from April 26 to 28.

As regards the collecting of subscriptions, Sir Nowroji B. Saklatwala and Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Sub-Committee concerned have addressed personal letters to the leading citizens of Bombay and to all leading business houses, inviting support for the Fund from the Firms and from their employees. Letters have been addressed to all Clubs, Gymkhanas and Sports Associations, asking them to arrange appropriate competitions in aid of the Fund and a good response is expected.

Ladies' Entertainment

The Ladies' Entertainment Sub-Committee, of which Mrs. Broomfield is the Chairman, have arranged numerous functions which are bringing money to the Fund. The Ladies Flag Committee have completed their plans for a Flag Week from April 7 to 15. The whole of Bombay City has been apportioned out into blocks, each in charge of a supervisor. Many ladies have volunteered their services as collectors. Immunity badges will be on sale for Rs. 5 and those wearing this badge will not be approached by the Flag sellers.

The Motor Parade, particulars of which have already been published, is expected to provide not only a spectacle unique in Bombay but also to contribute a large sum to the Fund, particularly through the sale of programmes at a rupee each, the purchasers of which will have an opportunity of winning substantial prizes.

No Bon-fires

The Illuminations and Decorations Sub-Committee have approved the plan showing the streets proposed for illuminations and decorations. There will be no bon-fires, but on the night of May 6 rockets will be fired from hills in the City. In connection with the illuminations, the B.E.S.T. Company, Ltd., in co-operation with the Tata Hydro-Electric Company have arranged to charge a concessional rate of two annas per unit for the electrical energy consumed through meters specially installed for temporary illuminations on this occasion. Apart from the illuminations arranged by the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, the owners of private markets, business houses, hotels and restaurants, cinemas, etc., have been asked to co-operate by illuminating their buildings.

The Naval and Military Pageant, which will take place from the 6th to the 9th of May and on the 17th and 18th of May, promises to be an entertainment of the greatest interest to the public of Bombay. Full details will be published later, but the tentative programme suggests that this Pageant will be one of the most instructive, interesting and enjoyable of all functions arranged in connection with the Jubilee.

The Scouts and Guides Sub-Committee, in addition to sixteen other organisations, will have their own special display on May 7.

How It Will Be Spent

As there is still some misunderstanding as to the manner in which the Silver Jubilee Fund will be spent, it may be pointed out that the Fund is intended to benefit four specific Charities: the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John's Ambulance Association and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund. All subscriptions raised in Bombay will be sent to the Central Fund, after deducting whatever amount is decided should be spent on local celebrations. Of the amount so sent to the Central Fund, a substantial proportion, not less than 70 per cent., will be returned to Bombay, to be spent by the local organisations of the Four Funds mentioned above; and 75 per cent at least of this will go to hospitals in some form or other. The object of the Silver Jubilee Fund is to relieve distress and suffering in India and, therefore, wherever the money is spent it will be spent on a worthy object, but Bombay will have an opportunity of spending the greater part of its subscriptions within the province itself. It may also be pointed out that the whole of the money raised in India will be spent in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND

Secretary Clears Doubt In Public Mind

The Hon. Secretary of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund, India, writes:—

From letters and articles that have appeared recently in certain newspapers, it appears that there is still some uncertainty in the public mind as to whether a reasonable amount from the collections made in Provinces for the Silver Jubilee Fund will be returned to them for expenditure locally.

An announcement was, however, broadcast to the Press on the 14th March guaranteeing that not less than 70 per cent of the collections in a Province will be returned to that Province.

Distributed To Beneficiaries

The Main Committee of the Silver Jubilee Fund in each Presidency or Province will decide in what proportions the amount returned will be distributed among the four beneficiaries of the Fund, namly the Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, the Dufferin Fund and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund, and such Committees may allot the money to one or more of these four institutions as they think most fit. They will also decide, in consultation with the Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and the Dufferin Fund to what extent local objects of a medical or hygienic nature should receive assistance from the Fund. the regulations of these three institutions admitting of their devoting such portion of their funds as they may consider desirable to assistance to local objects of this nature. Such objects may take various forms, such, for instance, as leprosy or tuberculosis clinics, extensions to existing hospitals, new hospitals or dispensaries, etc., etc.

Share In Balance

It must also be borne in mind that, in addition to a minimum return to the Provinces of 70 per cent, they will also receive indirectly a share of the balance of not more than 30 per cent of their collections which will be retained at the headquarters of the beneficiaries of the Fund.

This is exemplified by the fact, that out of the annual expenditure by the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, which amounts to some three lakhs, one lakh is spent on headquarters administration and grants to objects of an All-India purpose, while some two lakhs are distributed by the Headquarters of the Society among their Provincial and Indian State Branches. The total expenditure of these Branches during 1934 amounted to roughly five lakhs, of which Rs. 2,19,000 was received in grants from Headquarters, the remainder consisting of income from local investments and donations and subscriptions.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Below is a list of events so far arranged in connection with the Fund:—

April

Thursday 4th, 9-30 p.m.—Concert at Government House.

7th to 14th—Flag Week.

Sunday 7th, 10-30 a.m.—Benefit performance at the Regal Cinema given by the Regal Cinema and United Artists. Children's Show. A souvenir wrapper of Their Majesties will be presented to children present.

Monday 8th, 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Bridge and Mahjong (Ladies) at Petit Hall.

Monday 8th & Friday 12th—Boxing Tournament arranged by the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.

Monday 8th, 10 p.m.—Benefit performance at the Regal Cinema given by the Regal Cinema and Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer. Their Excellencies have kindly consented to be present. Film "Sequoia" will be shown.

Thursday 11th—Water Polo Tournament and Exhibition Swimming at the Victoria Swimming Bath.

Friday 12th—Water Polo Tournament and Exhibition Swimming at the Victoria Swimming Bath. Their Excellencies have kindly consented to be present.

Saturday 13th, Night—Gala Dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel given by the Management. Their Excellencies have kindly consented to be present.

Monday 22nd, 6 a.m.—Marathon Race, 26 miles, 386 yards starting from Afghan Church, Colaba, to Santa Cruz and Back, arranged by Silver Jubilee Olympic Games Committee in co-operation with the Western India Football Association, Limited.

Wednesday 24th, 6 a.m.—10,000 metres Road Race round the Oval arranged by the same Committee.

Thursday 25th 3-30 p.m.—Benefit performance at the Empire Cinema given by the Empire Cinema and Fox Film Co. Film "Cavalcade" will be shown.

Friday 26th, Saturday 27th and Sunday 28th—Athletic Meeting at Cooperage arranged by Silver Jubilee Olympic Games Committee in co-operation with the Western India Football Association, Limited.

Monday 29th 10 p.m.—Benefit performance at the Pathe Cinema given by the Pathe Cinema and Paramount. Film "Limehouse Blues" will be shown.

May

Wednesday 1st 6 p.m.—Grand Variety Entertainment given by Boys' Gymkhana kindly assisted by local Amateurs, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall for children only, under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Lady Brabourne.

Thursday 2nd, 9 p.m.—Grand Variety Entertainment at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Lady Brabourne, given by Boys' Gymkhana kindly assisted by local Amateurs.

Friday 3rd, 10 p.m.—Benefit performance at the Excelsior Cinema given by the Excelsior Cinema and Bandman Varieties. Film "The Old Curiosity Shop" will be shown. Their Excellencies have kindly consented to be present.

Saturday 4th—Motor Parade and Fireworks at the Back Bay Reclamation and the Race Course.

Sunday 5th—Gala Dance at the Catholic Gymkhana.

Monday 6th, 9-30 a.m.—His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency attends in State a Special Thanksgiving Service at St. Thomas Cathedral.

Pageant in R.I.N. Dockyard.

4 to 8-30 p.m. Naval and Military

Monday 6th, evening—His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency will attend a Special Thanksgiving Service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar.

Evening—Entertainment at the P.V.M. (Ladies) Gymkhana.

8-30 p.m.—State Dinner at Government House.

Tuesday 7th, 8 a.m.—Their Excellencies attend a "Scouts and Guides Own" (combined Boy Scouts and Girls Guides Rally.

Evening—Entertainment and Dinner at the P.V.M. (Ladies) Gymkhana.

4 to 8-30 p.m.—Their Excellencies will attend the Naval and Military Pageant in the R.I.N Dockyard.

Wednesday 8th, 4 to to 8-30 p.m.—Naval and Military Pageant in the R.I.N. Dockyard.

9-30 p.m.—His Excellency will hold a Reception at Government House.

Thursday 9th, 4 to 8-30 p.m.—Naval and Military Pageant in the R.I.N. Dockyard.

Saturday 11th, 5 to 7 p.m.—Gala Afternoon arranged by Western India Football Association, Ltd., and Naval and Military Authorities.

Friday 17th, 9-45 to midnight—Their Excellencies will attend the Naval and Military Pageant in the R.I.N. Dockyard.

Saturday 18th, 9-45 p.m. to midnight.—Naval and Military Pageant in the R.I.N. Dockyard.

The lightest and daintiest biscuit
Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use
Other Peek Frean varieties
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AND
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Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Will Walk On Pilgrimage To Rameshwar

K. Narasimhulu writes from Bombay:—

I am a volunteer of the Indian National Congress and have decided to make a pilgrimage to Rameshwaram (South India) walking all the way from Walkeshwar (Bombay).

During my pilgrimage I propose to cover Maharastra, Karnatak, including Mysore and Tamil Nad, and I believe I will be able to finish the journey by the end of July, making it an Indian record.

During my tour I will seek help from the villagers that meet me on my way; and, so I earnestly seek your attention to kindly publish this matter in your esteemed Journal and oblige.

Hope you will do your best to publish this matter. The exact date of starting is 1st April, 1935.

NARIMAN--THE MAYOR

(Continued from page 8.)

told the Court that members of the Bar were not to be treated with discourtesy and that they deserved far better treatment and then retired from the case. That was the first instance of his fearlessness, self-respect and independence, that I know of. He was patted by some for his boldness, and told by others not to offend the Court. But he knew his business very well. He has always commanded respect since then.

Some years passed on, and he was building up his practice throughout. He knew how to fight his cases and his opponents had always to remain careful and cautious lest he might not trip them. His method of work thus became known, and he successfully collected a large clientele, from among all classes.

Fearless and Independent

While he was thus getting on, he was invited to edit the English columns of an Anglo-Gujarati weekly paper of Bombay, with a small circulation, I think, and he was writing therein from week to week. Mr. Nariman once wrote an article condemning the attitude of a certain Magistrate, and the latter gentleman coming to know about it, seems to have approached the Commissioner of Police and made a complaint. The then Commissioner of Police instructed the C.I.D. to make inquiries. I have a hazy impression that the Editor was called and warned to see that such articles did not appear in his paper in future. Strange to say, Mr. Nariman was also sent for, but he refused to go. Messages, all verbal, were sent to him for days together in Court and at his house, and when he refused to respond to such messages, all efforts were given up and the so called C.I.D. inquiry was altogether given up.

Mr. Nariman and the writer were working as Joint Secretaries of the Bar Association, and once junior Hindu pleader was standing in Court watching cases. The learned presiding Magistrate who was always sensitive about the least noise in his Court, looking up to the said pleader asked the Havildar of the Court to drive out that gentleman with the "Lal Paghadi" (red turban), perhaps thinking that there was a crowd near that man and the noise came from his side. Of course, the Court mandate was immediately obeyed, and this created a great furore among the members of the Bar. The way in which a junior member of the Bar was thus insulted angered all the members and a meeting was held to boycott the Court of the said Magistrate.

Mr. S. G. Velinker upheld the Magistrate's attitude, condemned the boycott agitation among the members of the Bar, and I believe he did not approve of the conduct of the secretaries in convening such a meeting. But after all he was alone in this, and it was Mr. Jinnah who intervened, and his tactful manner brought about rapprochement between the Bar and the Bench.

Anti-Willingdon Memorial Agitation

The Anti-Willingdon address agitation is still fresh in our memory. Public meeting to vote an address to the retiring Governor was to be held in the Town Hall and it was a trial of strength between the pro-Address party and the anti-Address party which was to be tested and as to who would control the meeting on that day. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and several other leaders had entered the Town Hall in the morning but were practically confined there for the whole day. Crowds were surging on the verandah on the flight of steps, and all round the road behind the Police cordons. The doors of the Town Hall were closed, and the Police Commissioner was watching the demonstration comfortably from the chair kept for him near the entrance to the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Several members of the Police Court Bar went at noon to the Town Hall, and when we went there we found the situation as above.

We knew not how to effect an entrance into the Town Hall, but it was Mr. Nariman who went to Mr. Vincent and complained to him that the Police would not allow him to go in. Mr. Vincent replied that the Hall was fully crowded and that there was no space. Mr. Nariman said it was only an evasive answer, that there was a public meeting of the citizens to be held, and nobody had any right to prevent a citizen from going in. In fact, such conduct of the Police would amount to wrongful restraint, and if the Police prevented him from going in, he would take legal action in the matter. Thus he managed to get into the Town Hall, leaving us all in the lurch or shall I say in the midst of the perspiring crowd?

Enters Corporation

Picketing movement was at its height, and Mr. Nariman mustered strong the junior members of the Bar and asked them to take active part in picketing the liquor shops of Bombay. There were people who did not like to go and do the picketing, but it was undertaken with a view to impress upon the workers in Bombay that no work was dishonourable or undignified if it was to help the right cause. Senior members of the Bar who could not spare time were asked by Nariman that in case there were any Police prosecutions, they should render service free of charge.

Just at the time of the Municipal Elections in 1922, it was suggested that he should try for a seat from Girgaum Ward. He took up the idea, worked for a short time, and out of the five seats, two went to Mr. Nariman and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta as Nationalists. He began to work in the Corporation in right earnest and one of the nominated members of the Government had to admit that Mr. Nariman was an acquisition to the Corporation. Under the wise leadership of Mr. V. J. Patel, a small party of seven was formed, called the Bombay Nationalist Party in the course of the year, and under the direction of Mr. Patel, Mr. Nariman found ample scope for his vigorous activities. With the revised franchise in 1923, Mr. Nariman got in once again—not with the Parsi vote alone, but votes secured from all the intelligent classes. I will just refer to the Tramway Company's case, which he fought at his own expense, in public interest, arising out of an unfortunate tussle over Tramway fares in the Corporation, but Mr. Nariman came out with flying colours. The subsequent history of his work in the Corporation and the Council is so fresh that it is not necessary for me to repeat the same in these columns.

Harvey-Nariman Case.

Before I come to the Harvey-Nariman case, I would like to refer to the way in which he promptly took up the complaint of the students of the Elphinstone College Hostel who were harassed every night by some turbulent European neighbours. Mr. Nariman was ready to fight out their cause, launched a complaint in the Police Court, and the result was that the neighbours had to yield and give an undertaking not to molest the students. Nariman's reward was a public appreciation in the College soon afterwards.

The top-notch of his achievement is the Harvey-Nariman case. As soon as he entered the Council, he found out the scandals of the Development Department, and commenced to write articles in the "Bombay Chronicle," exposing various scandals. The history and the development of these exposures culminated in the case, against him and we know what sacrifice of time, energy, money and health Mr. Nariman had to make. Any other man in his place would have given up courage and bowed down to the Government pressure. He had merely to say that he did not refer to Mr. Harvey personally, and the case would have been dropped. He refused to do so.

The public of Bombay has contributed largely to Mr. Nariman's success by the moral support given to him from the beginning of the case. Perhaps the Government were advised that Mr. Nariman could be smashed within three hours in a Court of Law, and not knowing the strength of Nariman they sanctioned his prosecution, and a case of three hours was magnified into one of the greatest trials in a Court of Law. They caught in him a Tartar.

Inside The Jail.

He continued to work in the Corporation and in the Legislative Council until he resigned from the Council, when he was called upon by the Congress Party to boycott it. He became the President of the B.P.C.C. and it fell to his lot to pilot the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bombay, till he went to jail. He made salt for himself at Worli, was prosecuted and convicted, and also sent to jail, he had to go to jail even after his first release on more than one occasion while the C. D. Movement continued. After his final release, he had to take up the work of organising the last session of the Indian National Congress as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and no words are needed from me to show how the said Congress became successful and to what extent it caught the imagination of the public.

Mr. Nariman is more than a Parsi. He is an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards. Among the public workers, he is one of those few who have set their face against any temptation whatsoever. There have been several occasions when he could have made money. He could have received a smile from the Commissioner or an invitation from the Government House, but he has studiously avoided them. He avoided a social function when a Chief Justice was to attend to create no misunderstanding for himself. He has dash, presence of mind, ready wit and a jovial nature, and added to his desire to serve the public fearlessly and independently, he has made a name for himself. He has become one of the leaders of Bombay, and as long as he continues to remain a true servant of the public, he will command their confidence to the fullest extent.

LASTING BENEFIT TO CULTIVATORS

Nizam's Satisfaction On Completion Of Nizamsagar Project

NIZAMSAGAR, (By Mail)

Inaugurating the Nizamsagar project in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering including the Maharajah Sir Kishenperhad, H.E.H the Nizam observed:—

"This fine bund by which the waters of the Manjra river have been impounded to form a great lake covering nearly fifty square miles of territory with extensive channels irrigating a vast expanse of land forms an achievement of engineering which has few equals in the world.

His Exalted Highness added what appealed to him more than the grandeur of the lake was the material benefit it would confer on his subjects—not only upon many thousands of labourers among his subjects who found employment in that construction but many thousands more among poor cultivators who were reaping a lasting benefit from its waters by the prosperity brought to them owing to the increase in the arable area of land.

Inviting the Nizam to inaugurate the project Nawab Alimawaz Jung, Chief Engineer, P.W.D. declared that posterity would remember with gratitude the benefits of many great works undertaken in His Exalted Highness' reign.—A.P.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR MURDER

Fatal Assault On Newspaper Hawker

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions sentenced Ladhu Shahabudin (30), a hawker in Kerosene oil, to death on the jury finding him guilty of the murder of Mohsin Raza a newspaper hawker.

Bajaballi Jeewa (24), also a newspaper hawker who was the second accused, was found guilty of abetment of causing hurt and sentenced to six months' R.I.

The motive for the offence was stated to be business rivalry, the deceased having weaned away the customers of the first accused. On January 14 last, the second accused met the deceased at Parel and caught hold of him when the first accused came up and stabbed him. After the murder, it was stated, the first accused went to a "Hamamkhana" where he had a bath and concealed his bloodstained

The Advocate General with Miss Bahadurji appeared for the prosecution Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Himatlal Parekh and Mr. M. Ibrahim defended the first accused. Mr. R. F. Munshi with Mr. M. Namazi defended the second accused.

SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED FREE SCHOOL

Aided By Benefit Performance

The Suleman Abdul Wahed Free School was fortunate in securing the assistance of a group of workers and artists who secured, with the aid of the benefit performance on Friday at the Opera, for the institution the amount of Rs. 2,500. The variety entertainment was varied and contained musical items from Mahomed Khan Shamsi Hadi, Sadi and others including the well known singer from Bhopal.

The dances were contributed by Roman Music Studio and Mrs. Hardy's troupe of dancers.

The physical culture "Asen" and similar acrobatic items were from Matunga Athletic Club, Marker's Health Home, Anvarullah Shaikh, Honi Gosimar, Sarkari Fram Charner and others.

Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla was one of the leading helpers to the deserving cause.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

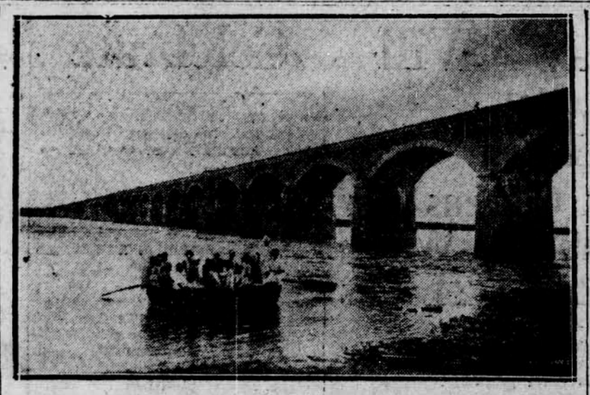
Davis Holds Substantial Lead Over Newman

LONDON, April 1.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Professional Billiards Championship finals:

DAVIS (in play) 13,130.

NEWMAN 10,950.—Reuter.



The opening ceremony of the Nizam Sagar, one of the biggest irrigation projects of the world, was performed by H. E. H. the Nizam on Monday.

Drawn Game In Aga Khan Hockey

There was not much to choose between the Young Sports and the St. Andrews High School when they met in the Aga Khan Tournament on Tuesday. Both defences were on top in the first half, Tiddle bringing of many fine saves for the School. Gaitley made desperate attempts to score and one effort of his deserved success but was brilliantly intercepted by the Bandra goal-keeper. Extra time had to be played but no decision could be arrived at.

Result:—

ST. ANDREWS HIGH SCHOOL .... Nil.

YOUNG SPORTS .... Nil.

The teams were:—

YOUNG SPORTS: X. B. Fernandes: F. D'Souza and C. Pereira: J. A. D'Souza, J. Franklin and J. Pinto: A. D'Souza, W. Gaitley, D'Cunha, C. Murzello and M. Pereira.

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL: Tiddle: Peters and Reginald: Puff, Alwyn, Cecil: Richards, Ansey, Tony, Albert and G. D'Penha.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Harris and D'Agorne.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Parsi Cyclists vs. Bombay University.

YOUNG SPORTS WIN REPLAY

Lewis Cup Hockey

Before a huge crowd of spectators the Young Sports met the B.E.S.T. Sports Club in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament, for the third time on Sunday and beat them by one goal to nil after an exciting and interesting match. The B.E.S.T. were at their full strength and Page strengthened them by playing in the pivotal position.

The Young Sports attacked from the commencement and midway in the first half, Murzello scored a spectacular goal from a very difficult angle. After resumption the B.E.S.T. tried hard to restore equality but they found the opposing defence at its best. Felix D'Souza once more, proving their stumbling block. Towards the end some of the Tramwaymen resorted to rough tactics. Harris being the chief offender. The end came with the Sports as winner by one goal. They now meet the Lusiados S.C. on Saturday, in the second semi-final.

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Messrs. Mendoza and Fernandes, of the Bombay Referees' Association handled the game very effectively.

The Results:—

YOUNG SPORTS 1 goal.

B.E.S.T. Nil.

The Teams:—

YOUNG SPORTS: X. B. Fernandes: F. D'Souza and V. Fernandes: J. A. D'Souza, Joe Franklin and John Pinto: A. D'Souza, Chas. Murzello, W. Gaiteley, Victor Fernandes and M. Pereira.

B.E.S.T. S.C.: Vaz: Harris and Fonseca: Spilling: Page and Saleem: Gardiner, F. Fernandes, Lewis, Fairman and G. Fernandes.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Mendoza and Fernandes.

UPROARE IN LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

Heated Debate On Jubilee Programme

LAHORE, April 2.

Uproarious scenes marked the proceedings of the Lahore Municipality which met this evening to consider the President's note on the committee's programme of Silver Jubilee celebrations. After a heated debate, in the course of which various amendments were moved making various suggestions, the Committee finally decided to contribute Rs. 10,000/ to the Central Jubilee Fund; Rs. 3,500 to be spent on illumination and decoration of the Municipal buildings, Rs. 1,000/ for feeding the poor, Rs. 5,000/ for distribution of sweets and presents to the Municipal school children.

The Committee further paid its felicitations to Begum Shah Nawaz on her being nominated as India's lady representative to the League of Nations at Geneva, and congratulating the Government of their "wise and happy choice."—United Press.

Miss Joyce Wethered, the famous golfer, who is shortly undertaking a professional tour to America.

MISS WETHERED'S GOLF TOUR

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Mr. Alexander Findlay, the representative of John Wanamakers departmental stores, who are handling Miss Joyce Wethered's arrangements, in an interview with Reuter said: Everything has been fixed up. Miss Wethered sails on May 22 on the Berengaria for a golf tour the details of which have not yet been settled. She will receive 200 dollars for every 18 holes plus two-fifths of the profits.—Reuter.

HUMERY WINS RUBBER MATCH

LONDON, April 1.

At the Royal Albert Hall in the rubber match Gustave Humery beat Kid Berg on points in a ten round contest.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA FOOTBALL TOURNEY

South Staffords Beat Bangalore Blues

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 2.

South Staffords won the All-India Football Tourney conducted by the Church of England Institute this evening beating Bangalore Blues by five goals to nil. The Blues, who are one of the strongest teams in India which included Ramanna and Lakshminarayan who toured with the Indian Team in South Africa last year, were expected to give a better fight. Though they suffered from the handicap of having to play barefooted against their Army opponents, the blues threw away good chances of scoring thrice. Ramanna played at his best but fielding was not good.

STAFFORDS DESERVED

As for Staffords it must be said in fairness to them that they fully deserved their victory. Combining effectively they monopolised the game. Crofts scored three goals for his team.

MADAME GALLI-CURCI DISCUSSES MUSIC

Modern And Classical

(By D. C. Shah)

When I met Madame Galli-Curci, the famous singer, at her rooms in the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, my first impression was a pleasant surprise. Instead of the aloofness and reserve usually associated with a person of her eminence, an engaging simplicity and a charming smile greets the visitor.

As I was talking to her, I was irresistibly reminded of another famous figure in the musical world, Dame Clara Butt whom I met during her visit to Bombay about six years ago, and I was struck with the interesting contrast, in the art and personality alike, of the two singers. Dame Clara Butt's tall and majestic figure is in keeping with her style of singing as a contralto with a rich sonorous voice. Mme. Galli-Curci, on the other hand, a small frail figure with a ready smile and charming 'naivette' of manner, suggests the style of music she has made her own—a golden voice of exquisite sweetness and a decorative technique, delicate and graceful like a finely carved piece of jewellery.

Replying to my question about the present position of music, Mme. Galli-Curci replied that it was a little too drastic and revolutionary in its composition, involving a violent departure from the traditional style. This was, however, only a transitional stage and she hoped that a happy medium would come out of it in near future. The position was similar to that of other forms of art, literature, painting etc, which were also passing through the transitional phase.

JAZZ TOUCHES THE ANKLE ONLY

"Do your remark about modern music apply to jazz as well?"—I asked.

Jazz was perfectly alright in its place, replied Mme. Galli-Curci. It provided new tunes suitable for modern dancing and as such it was very nice and very original and she loved it. But it was not music, she said. It had its place at the ankle—for dancing, and it did not want to be anything else. It did not touch the heart or the head.

The jazz, she continued, originated from the American Negroes and was developed by them. These people had also given to the world those wonderful "spirituals"—sad plaintive melodies full of the devotional spirit. That was because the Negroes were very religious, so much so that they carried their religion to the point of superstition.

INTERESTING CONTRAST

"Is it not surprising," I asked, "that the Negroes who are so religious should have produced the jazz which is associated with gaiety and material pleasures, which has too much of the flesh and too little of the spirit?"

"The contrast is really interesting", she replied.

"How do you explain it?"—I further enquired.

Mme. Galli-Curci said that being very superstitious, the Negroes danced in wild rhythm when they prayed in churches. And they carried the same kind of wild rhythm into the music which they produced.

MATHEMATICAL PROPORTIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC

"To what extent does the classical music still retain its hold on the public?"

Replying to this question, Mme. Galli-Curci said that the classical music would always hold on because it was based on truth. It was built on mathematical proportions—perfect balance and symmetry. That was so with other forms of classical art as well like architecture, painting, sculpture poetry, etc. The old religions which had lived down the centuries were also built on truth. The Bible of the Christians and the "Bhagvad Gita" of the Hindus contained truths that were eternal, and that was why they endured for ever. And similar was the case with the classical music."

AESTHETICAL APPEAL

"Apart from this aspect of classical music, does it still possess the same aesthetic appeal as before?"—I asked.

"Yes", replied Mme. Galli-Curci. "People still like it for its surface, i e for its aesthetic appeal, for the beauty of its melodies, as much as for its spiritual appeal, for the noble and lofty sentiments it contains."

The classical music, she explained, stood highest even for its aesthetic effect, because it had a mathematical basis to its structure. The Taj Mahal was beautiful because it had mathematical proportions. And what was true of architecture was equally true of music.

LIGHTER MUSIC OF LATIN RACES

Our discussion then turned to a comparison of the music of various nations, and asked Mme. Galli-Curci why Spanish and Italian music were generally lighter than the music of other countries of Europe.

She agreed with me that the Spanish music had some affinity to "Oriental" music. This was due she explained, to the influence of the Moors who were formerly rulers of Spain. And so the music of this country combined both the "Oriental" and European influences; while Spanish dancing was more suggestive, had more of the sex-appeal which characterised European dancing in general, and in this respect it vitally differed from "Oriental" dancing which was more abstract and more spiritual in its appeal.

Italian music, Mme. Galli-Curci said, was also lighter like the Spanish. The Latins—the peoples of Italy, Spain and France—were more material in their outlook than the Anglo-Saxons like the English and the Germans, and preferred music and dancing that were lighter, that had more of the physical appeal. That was why lighter music like the opera was more popular in Italy, though this country was the originator of the classical music which now found its adherents mostly among the Anglo-Saxons.

This difference in popular taste, she explained, was due to the warmer climate in the south of Europe. A contrary effect of the climate, however, was noticeable in other tropical countries outside Europe.

PRESERVING THE VOICE

My last question was a personal one—whether Mme. Galli-Curci took any special care to acquire and preserve that wonderful voice which imparts to her singing such a rare charm.

She had never taken any lessons in singing, she said. She inherited her voice from her grandmother who was a well-known singer. It was thus a natural gift to her. She did not take any particular care of her voice beyond abstaining from drink and smoking. She, however, took special care not to talk much and, instead, used her time in thinking This was also one of the things that helped her to sing better.

"Order Under Sec. 144 Too Vague"

LAHORE HIGH COURT QUASHES LOWER COURT'S DECISION

LAHORE, April 2.

Mr. Justice Currie pronounced orders in the Lahore High Court to-day accepting the revision petition of one Qamaruddin, a resident of Qadian, against the order of the Sessions Judge of Gurdaspur, holding the order of the District Magistrate under section 144 as valid and justified.

The District Magistrate promulgated the order in question prohibiting public meetings for a period of two months at the Qadian town in the Gurdaspur district.

His Lordship accepting the revision petition and declaring the order under section 144 as untenable held that the order of the District Magistrate was too vague inasmuch as it was not addressed to any particular person nor did it refer to any particular area.—United Press.

FREE STATE SUSPENDED BY I. A. A. F.

Debarred From Participating In Olympic Games

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 1.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has suspended the Irish Free State, debarring participation in any international athletic competition including the Olympic Games or to receive teams from abroad. The chief reason for the suspension was the Irish Free State's recent decision to refuse to accept the ruling of I.A.A.F. that the National Athletic and Cycling Association of Ireland should confine its activities to the Irish Free State.

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BHAVNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)

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THE TIGER BRAND Canvas Shoes are prepared scientifically under expert workmanship and up-to-date Machinery.

Giving entire Satisfaction to the Wearers.

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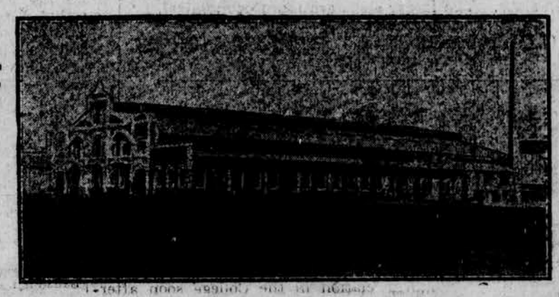
Comfort—Durability and ECONOMY



Write for Particulars:—

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ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY 3.

No Self-Sufficiency For India

GRIGG RECALLS SALT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW DELHI, April 1.

At question time in the Assembly to-day Mr. N M Joshi suggested that in view of the large annual grant made by the Government of India to the Womens' Medical Service the Government should consider the question of taking the service under its control

Mr. Bajpai replied that the suggestion would be considered.

Dr. Khare asked for instances of conversion from one faith to another for the purposes of securing Government employment.

CONVERSION FOR SERVICE.

The Home Member replied that the practice has been to take no account of a change in religion after the examination commenced and for the purpose of deciding whether a person was eligible for appointment reserved for minority communities he placed on the table a list of nine persons of doubtful cases of conversion dealt with by the Public Services Commission. Six related to Sikhism, one to Christianity, one to Islam and one candidate had himself mentioned as having "any religion of a minority community."

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Satyamurti that during the last three years the only case of an Indian who applied for but was refused passport facilities for return to India was of Sailendranath Ghose, who applied more than once on condition that he was granted amnesty.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked a question relating to the film "India Speaks" and inquired whether the Government will take action against the American producer and distributor firm in India with a view to stop this vilification. The Home Member said he did not know what the questioner meant. The film was never produced in India and as far as he knew it was produced nowhere except in America.

GRIGG'S "PRIMA FACIE" REPLY

Replying to a number of supplementary questions regarding the Salt Industry and the need for making India self-sufficient in the matter of salt supply in the next three or five years, Sir James Grigg said "Prima Facie" his reply was that India could not be made self-sufficient in salt supply. This was the opinion of the Salt Committee.

INDIAN COASTAL SHIPPING

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. Gadgil's question said the information regarding the exact amount of Indian and non-Indian tonnage engaged in coastal and overseas. The trade of India is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course. The Government of India recently intervened in the matter and secured a further participation. At the present moment no further action was contemplated.

Mr. Gadgil drew attention to the recent statement of Seth Hirachand Walchand. This his Company accepted the arrangement as there was no alternative.

BHORE NOT CONCERNED.

Sir Joseph: I am not concerned with what Seth Walchand says.

Mr. Satyamurti: Is the Hon'ble Member satisfied with the existing percentage.

Sir Joseph Bhore: In a matter of this kind progress should be slow. You cannot expect at once a complete turnover from British-owned to Indian-owned shipping.

Mr. Satyamurti: When can we get a 50 centum of coastal trade?

Sir Joseph: I am satisfied that there has been regular progress.

Mr. Satyamurti: Can you guarantee it will continue?

Sir Joseph: I guarantee nothing. Progress depends on the commonsense of individuals.

Mr. Satyamurti: Which individuals?

Sir Joseph: Who possess commonsense. (Laughter).—A.P.

HOW GOVT. PAYS FOR NEWS

Reuters Receives Rs. 49,200 And A. P. Gets Rs. 12,000 Annually

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar that the sum of Rs. 61,200 provided in the budget to meet the cost of subscriptions to News Agencies for supply of news telegrams is made up of (1). The annual subscription on Rs. 49,200 to the Reuters and (2) Rs. 12,000 to the Indian News Agency (the Associated Press).

The arrangements made with the Reuters are of long standing dating as far back as 1873 when the Government of India entered into an agreement with this agency for supply of their news service to Government officials.

The existing arrangement under which the Indian News Agency supply their news service is also long-standing, dating from 1911.

SIX LAKHS FOR RESERVE FUND

Bhopal Assembly Votes 34 Lakhs Budget

BHOPAL, March 31.

After holding a session for six days, the Bhopal State Legislative Assembly concluded its sittings on March 28.

Prior to the termination of the session, several resolutions such as the Preservation of Wild Game, Restraining the Freedom of Press, Platform and Processions and Protection to Agriculturists etc. moved by the State Government, were adopted by the Assembly.

The session had a heavy programme with no less than 14 resolutions and 134 questions, but due to the limited time, numerous resolutions and questions had to be guillotined.

SIX LAKHS FOR RESERVE.

The Finance Secretary in presenting the budget for the forthcoming year before the Assembly, stated that the administrative expenditure for the ensuing year was estimated at about Rs. 34 lakhs and of this a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was allotted to the reserve fund to be utilised for the welfare of the agriculturists in case of famine and distress.—United Press.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST STUDENT

Witness Relates Story Of Alleged Crime In Temple At Sessions Trial

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 1.

The story of how a 6-year-old girl was induced by promising to give chocolates to accompany the accused, taken to the Rameshwar temple at Jogeshwari and raped was told by Sarasvati, the girl herself in the Court of Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, when the trial of shripal (alias Babya) Dhondopant Phatarphod, a 19-year-old student, on charges of rape and outraging the modesty of the girl opened to-day before a jury at the Thana Sessions Court.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant public prosecutor, appears for the Crown and Mr. P. V. Patil for the defence.

The prosecution story is that Babya alias Shripad stays with his maternal uncle at Jogeshwari. Mr. Durgarao Ghanshyam Dhume, the father of the girl, lives in the Goud Sarasvat Colony, wherein the accused is also residing with his maternal uncle Mr. Dabholkar.

At about 11 p.m. on September 30, 1934, the accused Shripad is alleged to have induced Sarasvati, by promising to give chocolates to accompany him and took her to the Rameshwar temple. Shripad is further alleged to have committed rape on the girl.

She related the incident to her father on return home.

The girl was taken to Dr. Salgat, residing in the Colony, who advised the parent of the girl to take her to the Government doctor at Andheri.

The accused was arrested the next day by Sub-Inspector Mangoli of the Andheri police.

The accused is stated to have confessed his guilt before a Magistrate, but it has been now retracted.

The accused was committed to Sessions on a charge of rape by the Bandra City Magistrate.

The charge of outraging modesty of the girl was to-day added by the assistant public prosecutor for the Session Court.

Ten witnesses, including the girl and her father, were examined before the Court rose for the day.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN SOUTH DECCAN

Western Disturbance Causes Few Falls Of Rain In Baluchistan

POONA, April 2.

Fairly widespread thunder-showers occurred in the South of the Peninsula and South Deccan while a few falls occurred in the Central Provinces and Burma. The western disturbance caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall

Mergui three-quarters of an inch, Maymyo half an inch, Yemethin a quarter of an inch, Raipur one inch, Nagpur three-quarters of an inch, Seoni half an inch, Kalat and Banjgur a quarter of an inch each, Kodaikanal five inches, Coonoor two inches, Miraj, Madura and Palamcottah one and half inches each, Gadac and Calicut three-quarters of an inch each, Bijapur and Cochin half an inch each, Sholapur, Raichur, Trivandrum and Coimbatore a quarter of an inch each.

Forecast

Rainfall will continue in Baluchistan and extend into the Northwest Frontier Province. Local thundershowers will occur in South Madras, Deccan and the Central Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.5 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.3 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-4-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PRIMAPHONES

Premier Phones of Perfect Tone!

Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect, smooth running, Thorens Swiss Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S-Style tonearms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes, all combined, bring Primaphones, in striking prominence with world's high class phones.

Introduced in India for over a quarter century, Primaphones have always maintained their high standard of quality, which speaks of the well maintained reputation, Primaphones enjoy as quality phones with quality tone.

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Ask your nearest dealers to show you Primaphones before buying other phones. You will be easily convinced of their superiority over other similar phones.

Model No. 15 Double Spring Rs. 60
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Model No. 60 Four Spring Rs. 175

Bombay Phono General Agency

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FINES IMPOSED ON GRANT RD. GAMBLERS

Found guilty of conducting a common gaming house on the ground floor of Gokhalewadi, Grant Road, Narottam Nanji was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum.

Ebrahim Kassam and Kuljaram Arindas, who were also arrested with the first accused in the same house on March 19th, were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 each or in default to suffer imprisonment for one week.

All the accused pleaded guilty.

WHAT MAKES YOU SUCH A VIGOROUS MAN?

We have journeyed far to ask you for the secret of your bodily vigour. It is true that you are more active and work longer than other men. It is true that you do not suffer from the exhaustion that normally follows an extra active life. Yet you seem to be always ready for more work. How do you do it, oh, father of sons?

There is no secret about my stamina. I was not born with any better physique than you, my friends. It is only that I have built up reserves of strength against a need for extra activity. I have done this by taking a regular course of **Phosferine.** The regular dose of **Phosferine** quickly recoups lost energy. My family are all kept healthy with **Phosferine.** By giving it to them regularly the young ones will grow into strong, healthy men. Get **Phosferine** to-day and see how quickly your own strength will be built up.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weakness · Brain Fag · Sleeplessness · Headache · Neuralgia
Influenza · Gastric Pains · Exhaustion · Sciatica · Anæmia
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Indigestion · Rheumatism · Weakness · Exhaustion

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Bombay Mayoral Election

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. MUNSHI

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi writes:

I had thought that the chapter of the Mayoral election was closed but yesterday afternoon I received a letter from Mr. Nariman stating that my letter was handed to him only the same morning from the Congress House.

As he desires me to send this further correspondence to the press, I am sending it to you for publication.

Nariman's Letter

Dear Mrs. Munshi,—Your reply of yesterday was handed to me today. My reply to you has been emphatic and definite, because my feelings on the subject were strong, but I do not think there is any indignity or discourtesy, either in the language or expression.

I had already explained the little delay in sending the reply. In the meantime, I had acknowledged the receipt of the letter on the acknowledgment-slip sent by you. I do not understand your insinuation that my reply has come under a pressure. On the contrary the pressure was on the other side. The feeling is not as you suggest of anger at anything and everything coming in my way.

As a matter of fact, nothing comes in the way of one's career except his own wrongful acts and misdeeds; but my feelings were certainly one of great sorrow at the unexpected attitude and lapses on part of a Congress colleague. I am glad you have now deemed it advisable to revise your attitude and remove the personal element from this public issue.

As regards your public statement to the press, I cannot say anything because I have not yet seen the same, but you have every right to indulge in public criticism provided it is bona-fide and fair and deals with an issue impersonally and on principles. I again refute the unjustifiable insinuation that I have altered my attitude on the Jubilee issue. I have been quite definite and clear from the beginning and there was no doubt in any unprejudiced mind about my position on that question. I am not responsible for the ugly controversy or acrimony that you refer to in your letter Your unfortunate letter started it, but I am glad that you have deemed it advisable to revise your attitude on the subject.

Again ordinary courtesy demanded that before sending a personal correspondence to the press, prior consent should have been obtained of both the parties concerned. Instead you have adopted the unusual procedure of first sending correspondence to the press and then informing me about it. If you have already sent the correspondence to the press, I expect in ordinary fairness, you will send this reply also —Yours, sincerely.

(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN.

Congress House, Apr 1st.

Mrs. Munshi's Reply

Dear Mr. Nariman,—I have received your letter of even date. It is couched in a tone in which one hardly addresses a colleague as you call me in your letter. But you are your own master so far as decorum is concerned.

Your talk about lapses on my part as Congressman is baseless; your accusation against me of introducing personal element is equally imaginary. But what is the use of saying anything when you have assumed an adverse attitude towards me. If you are at all inclined to understand me I refer you to my statement that has appeared in to-day's "Samachar." And if I have now decided to vote it is only because you have clea[illegible] your position in connectio[illegible] the issue I raised.

Regardi[illegible] reference to my having mad[illegible] insinuations against you that you have sent me a reply under pressure: If you will only refresh your memory you will get a correct reply. Did not Congress workers of "C" Ward see you, press you to answer certain questions regarding the Jubilee and insist upon your making your position definitely clear and is not your Sunday's statement to the press the result of it? And are you sure that there was no further pressure put upon you by other friends whose support you value?

For the responsibility of the whole controversy I will only request you to put the question to yourself and if you come to listen to the reply your conscience may give you, it will certainly point the finger at you and will tell you to express regret for what you have written to me and the manner in which you have done it.

It would have been better, I agree, if I had formerly asked you before sending our correspondence to the press, but as the suggestion came from Sjt. Brelvi who also happens to be your friend, I acted upon it.

As desired by you, I am sending to the press your letter of today together with this reply of mine.—Yours, sincerely.

(Sd.) LILAVATI MUNSHI.
26 Ridge Road, April 1st.

"I always use Lux Toilet Soap. it is so marvellous for keeping skin smooth," says DOROTHY JORDAN, famous Paramount star

Thousands find her

IRRESISTIBLE

WHY NOT GIVE YOUR SKIN THIS APPEALING BEAUTY?

To stand the terrific glare of the lights of the studio the skin must be flawless . . . perfect. 705 out of 713 famous stars in Hollywood and England give the care of their complexions to Lux Toilet Soap. They find it so wonderfully good for keeping the skin smooth and radiant. The right care can do wonders for your complexion too—start to use Lux Toilet Soap to-day! You will love its luxurious lather—its delicate fragrance. All dealers sell it.

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1 Thick, luxurious lather. 3 Delicious perfume; a fine white, lovely tablet.
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TWO CAR FATALITIES

Jury Returns Verdict Of Accidental Death In Cases Of Old Woman And Little Girl

Verdict of "accidental death" were returned by the Coroner's jury on Tuesday at the inquest held on the bodies of an old woman and a young child who were knocked down by a motor car and lorry respectively, at the end of last month.

A divided verdict of four to one was returned on the body of Godhavari Bai (55) who was crushed to death on the Khetwadi Lane on March 28.

The driver of the car Y. 1213 in giving evidence before the Coroner said that a lorry was passing on his left side and another car was running in front of him.

In order to avoid any accident, he tried to turn to the Khetwadi Main Road. The lane being a narrow one, he "sounded the horn all the time" and while reversing the car knocked down the woman.

An eye-witness in giving evidence stated, however, that that he did no hear the horn sounded.

The jury gave a divided verdict in the case.

In the case of Khatijilni (6) daughter of Tahir, who was run over by a motor-lorry, the driver of the lorry in evidence said, that the girl was standing against a wall while he was driving his lorry on Parel Tank Road on March 30.

His lorry was going north to south. He sounded and shouted to the girl not to stir. The people who gathered there followed suit.

But presumably the girl got frightened and ran across the road. She was knocked down, and received serious injuries. He picked her up and carried her to the K. E. M. Hospital.

A verdict of death due to injuries sustained when the wheel of the lorry accidentally passed over her right leg was recorded by the Coroner.

ARMY CONTRACTOR ROBBED IN TRAIN

Alleged Fellow Passenger Makes Off With Suit-case

NEW DELHI, April 2.

A report from Bareilly states that a serious theft from a moving train occurred between Hardoi and Rasulya, stations on the E. I. Railway, when an Anglo-Indian youth is alleged to have slipped from a first-class compartment with a suit-case containing ladies clothes, jewellery and cash, the value of which was about Rs. 7,500.

It appears that Mr. Arjunsingh, a Government and Army contractor, was travelling to Lahore by the Allahabad-Saharanpur passenger train with his wife when an Anglo-Indian youth woke them at Hardoi and occupied a seat. The contractor and his wife went to sleep again and when they woke in the morning at Rasulya, they found the suit case missing and the youth gone. The matter was reported to the police, who are investigating.—A.P.

Goldsmith Murder Suspects Arrested

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The police have arrested five persons, who are alleged to have been connected with the recent shooting of a goldsmith and the stealing of gold. Two are stated to have confessed their guilt and one to have escaped. Mr. Jagdish Shanker,, D. S. P., is investigating the case.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYED'S ATTEMPT TO END MISERY

Continued unemployment and the consequent mental depression are said to have driven a young man to put an end to his miserable life by taking one tola of opium on Monday morning.

Vishnu Naja, the unfortunate man, was however, removed to the J.J. Hospital in time.

As a sequel of his abortive attempt, he was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and remanded to custody till 4th instant.

FINES FOR DEFAMATION

Publication Of Libellous Pamphlet

Found guilty of charges of defamation, Mahomedalli Yusufalli Modi, a former resident of Karachi but at present living at Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, and Kadubhoy Abdul Kayum, the proprietor of the Tyeb Press, were ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to pay fines of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively, at the Esplanade Court on Tuesday.

It was stated that the complainant, Tyebhai Moosaji Koicha, an estate broker and landed proprietor, residing at Serang Street, filed a suit in 1923 in the Mandvi Civil Court for an injunction against the father of a girl restraining him from giving his daughter away in marriage to another man on the ground that the girl was married to him (Koicha).

Stir In Community

The case created a great stir in the Bohra community and subsequently Mahomedalli, the first accused, published a pamphlet called "Sharif Badmash," or the "Machinations of Koicha." This pamphlet formed the subject matter of criminal proceedings instituted by Tyebhai Moosaji Koicha. As Mahomedalli withdrew some of the allegations made by him, and as he tendered an apology, the case was later on compounded.

Another pamphlet published by Mahomedalli and printed in the Tyeb Press in 1933, was the basis of the present proceedings which was instituted on 8th August, 1933.

"To Clear Misrepresentation"

The defence contention on behalf of Mahomedalli was that this pamphlet was issued by him as he found it necessary to clear certain misrepresentations contained in a leaflet issued by "Sabir", concerning the circumstances attendant on the tendering of apology to the complainant.

Further, Mahomedalli alleged in the pamphlet that in the previous case the apology was extorted from him.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, remarked that Mahomedalli had, under the guise of clearing misunderstandings arising out of the "Sabir's" leaflet, defamed the complainant. There was not a jot of evidence to show that "Sabir" and the complainant were one and the same person. From the evidence it was also clear that the apology was not extorted from Mahomedalli.

His Worship, therefore, convicted both the accused and sentenced them as above.

Continuous
5th WEEK
Playing to Packed Houses

New Delhi Speaks!

SAGAR'S incomparable social picture "Vengeance is mine" evokes the spontaneous appreciation of the members of the Assembly when shown recently at New Delhi—for the first time Assembly members decide to agree unanimously on the merits of

K. M. MUNSHI'S

Vengeance is Mine

(VERNI-VASULAT)

SABITADEVI, plays Tanman.

with KUMAR, PADMA SHALIGRAM, YAKUB, ANSARI, MEHBOOB, TARA.

Directed by:— SARVOTTAM BADAMI

TO-DAY—AMAS—2-30 Matinee
Daily—5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.

Imperial Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 30, 1991.
Muslim: Jilhej 27, 1353.
Parsi: Meher 28, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
High Tide: 11-52
Low Tide: 1-19, 17-01

Bombay Natural History Society, annual general meeting, Prince of Wales Museum, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 5.

Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., 7th annual general meeting, Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, H.E the Governor attending, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 6.

S S 'Kaiser-i-Hind' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 7.

"Detenus' Day": Public meeting at Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 8.

"Flag Day": Sale of National flags for relief of families of detenus.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

INDIAN WOMENS' UNIVERSITY

An urgent meeting of the S. N. D. T. Indian Womens' University Fund Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Alu Villa, Gamdevi; (Sir Govindrao Pradhan's place)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Mind-Control" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Jethmal Persaram of Karachi, will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Secret Doctrine and the World Problem".

THE CAPITOL

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At 6 and 9-30 p.m.
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101 DIFFERENT TURNS!
20 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!
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DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Gilded Lily." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Forsaking All Others." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tropical Express." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhajee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Bowery." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nell Gwyn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Misar-Ka-Khazana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"So this is Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Romance In the Rain" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Dirty Work". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Music (Hindustani records). 1 p.m Market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Three "Odeon" Stars. 7 p.m. Light music. 8 p.m. Recitations from "Avesta". 8-15 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-5 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-30 p.m Elocution and Dramatic Art. 9-45 p.m. Mena Silas and his Company. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, directed by Harry Pell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. Talk: "Nanda Devi and the Watershed of the Ganges."* An account of a hazardous journey. Mr. Eric Shipton. 8-45 p.m. The B B C Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg. Vera Siddons (Soprano). 10 p.m The News. 10-15 p.m. Half-an-Hour of Syncopation on Two Pianofortes and Harmony on Two Accordions by Clive Erard and Partner. 10-45 p.m. Talk: "Freedom."* 11 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

PRARTHANA MANDIR

In connection with the 68th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the Divine Service for the Students of the Ram Mohan School to-day (Wednesday), at 3-45 p.m. and in the evening at 6-30.

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

"E" WARD CONGRESS MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Executive Council of the above Ward will be held on Friday, the 5th instant, at 8-45 p.m. at the Ward Office at 235, Bellasis Road.

The items on the agenda will include discussion on the "National Week" beside other subjects.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Dinner At Radio Club

The President and members of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association gave a dinner at the Radio Club on Tuesday. A number of prominent citizens were present.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"MIND-CONTROL"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, April 3rd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

THE REGAL DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GAYEST, ROMANTIC MERRY-GO-ROUND since "THE THIN MAN"!

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA

A Correction

In our issue of the 1st of July 1934 we published a report of a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy in Nappoo Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of the 'F' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, which was broken up by hooligans. Our report stated that some members of the Matunga Vyayam Shala who were present there, were reported to be responsible for breaking it up.

On inquiry we now learn that there were no members of the Matunga Vyayam Shala present at the meeting and that our report was innaccurate in so far as it blamed the members of the Matunga Vyayam Shala for the uproar in which the meeting ended.

It is unfortunate that this error should have occurred and we desire to make it clear that neither the Matunga Vyayam Shala nor any of its members were responsible for this unseemly incident.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE"

Settlement Arrived At

"We have very willingly accepted the terms of settlement arrived at in this case, as the "Bombay Chronicle" have been very fair to us in the course of the negotiations for a settlement," said Mr. Pardivala when he applied for permission to withdraw the complaint of defamation filed by Mr. P. D. Bhansali on behalf of the Matunga Vyayam Shala against the "Bombay Chronicle," before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Babreker, for the respondents, said that the terms were there from very beginning. The "Bombay Chronicle" were quite willing to publish the correction to the report complained of.

The Magistrate after perusing the correction, observed that it appeared to him to be the best thing in the circumstances and allowed the complaint to be withdrawn.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, Bar-at-Law, for the complainant, Mr. Mr. D. S. Babrekar, appeared on behalf of the respondents.

Harijans And Serving Of Liquor On Ceremonial Occasions

Sjt. Harkisondas L. Jhaveri, the Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh writes:

"Sjt. Chandulal Shankardas is a Harijan and he is a member of the Harijan Uddhar Mandal founded and conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. According to the rules of the Mandal he did not serve liquor to his caste fellows on the occasion of the celebration of his son's "Chhathi". Thereupon some Harijans who call themselves as "Bombaywallas" excommunicated Sjt. Chandulal without giving him a decent hearing.

Sjt. Chandulal and his supporters who are Harijans belonging to Charotar Taluka in Gujerat, at present staying in the Fort locality, tried to persuade the "Bombaywallas" to rescind their decision, but they were adamant and did not admit Sjt. Chandulal back into the community. Thereupon the Charotar Harijans were advised to practise social boycott against "Bombaywallas" so long as they did not admit Sjt. Chandulal back to their community.

It is gratifying to note that the said Harijans from Charotar have stood firm in their decision of social boycott. Recently they were invited on the 27th March to attend a marriage ceremony of the daughter of a "Bombaywalla", belonging to the community of Sjt. Chandulal, but they according to their decision did not attend the function.

It is hoped that the Harijans from other wards will follow the example set by their brothers in the Fort locality by eradicating the evil of drinking habit.

SURCHARGE ON SALT

Will Be Added To Reduced Duty

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The vote of the Legislative Assembly on the Salt Duty reducing it to 12 annas from Rs. 1/4/ per maund is independent of the 25 per cent surcharge. This means that if the Government accepts the Assembly's decision the duty leviable on salt will be 15 annas instead of Rs. 1/9/ per maund. —A. P.

Street Scene In Paris—Syt. Nageshkar's painting seen at the Exhibition—School of Art.

"The Deserter." By Syt. Nageshkar exhibited at the School of Art.

SYT. NAGESHKAR'S ART

From Paris To India—Important Exhibition Opened

Syt. V. G. Nageshkar who has recently returned after a long sojourn in Europe has arranged an exhibition of his work in Paris specially those executed at the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux Arts, at the Sir J. J. School of Art to be opened to-day. It will remain open for the public for a week till the 10th inst.

It is an important exhibition and indicates Syt. Nageshkar's range in subject technique and composition. The paintings in oils and, mostly, in water-colours, reveal Syt. Nageshkar's progressive tendencies. Paris life, street and studio incidents, colour and figure from an interesting experience contrasted with Syt. Nageshkar's compositions executed in motifs distinctive of India.

These are also paintings in which Syt. Nageshkar has shown how he advances from the routine mannerism to achievements of distictive artistic purpose.

Syt. Nageshkar's exhibition offers the opportunity all too rare of witnessing the reactions on an Indian artist of his European experience and learning. And the reactions are healthy and strong.

The admission to the exhibition is free.

CONGRESS BLAMED FOR 'SAFEGUARDS'

Bow To Inevitable As Protests Against India Bill Have Failed, Says Sir Chimanlal

BOMBAY, April 2.

In the course of an address delivered before the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association last night, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad reviewed the present political situation in the country.

PROGRESSIVE OUTLOOK.

The Government of India Bill, he said, in spite of its defects and shortcomings, was to become the law of the land in a few days' time. The elections to the Provincial Councils would be held sometime about the end of this year and the principal question before them was what they were going to do about those elections and how their voice was going to be felt So far as their policy was concerned, nobody could find fault with them. They were as progressive in their outlook as any other party in the country and they wanted real devolution of power.

SOLICITUDE FOR REFORMS.

In the new legislatures that were going to come into existence shortly, Sir Chimanlal suggested that legislation in the field of social service should be systematically taken up although it was difficult to do so on account of financial stringency. They had also to see that the new legislatures worked in the proper direction.

PROUD OF REALISM.

The Liberal Party was as patriotic as any other political party in the country and the only difference was that their party paid more attention to the realities of the situation and did not shout and promise full Swaraj in a month or in a year. They did not mislead the people by saying that they would turn India into a heaven within a very short time. In that way, the position of the Liberal Party had become a comparatively difficult one. But they must realise that true principles would in the long run prevail.

Any shouting slogans could not mislead people for ever.

HUMILIATING SPECTACLE.

The chief obstacle in the way of progress of India. Sir Chimanlal pointed out was disunity among the people. They had the humiliating spectacle of looking at all matters from the communalistic point of view. Their duty, therefore, lay in making every attempt to look at all questions from the national point of view. After all there was no real clash of interests. The speaker did not think that the bulk of the community was communal in outlook. Only a vocal few hindered the progress of the country by their mischievous propaganda.

WIN OVER MINORITIES.

By the Lucknow Pact of 1916, the minorities were put into watertight compartments. Those who were returned to the legislatures on communal tickets were not going to vote for joint electorates but the speaker had strong hopes in younger generation of both the major communities who were least communal and were more progressive in their outlook and behaviour. They as Liberals took pride in that they were not a communal body and were outside communal outlook as any other organisation not excepting the Congress.

It behoved all to bring about a friendly understanding between

(Continued on page 10)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Place Difficult To Fill

By the election of Mr. K.F. Nariman as Mayor, the Municipal Corporation has lost the Leader of the Opposition, whose place it is difficult to fill. Mr. Nariman is gifted not only with eloquence but also with a fine voice. There are very few speakers who are thus gifted. Very few can surpass him in eloquence. He seldom addressed the House without rousing the slumberers from their sleep and compelling the idle gossipers to observe silence and listen to him with attention. Who will take Mr. Nariman's place? There are, fortunately, many new-comers who could give good account of themselves provided they follow the good example of Mr. Nariman. One peculiar characteristic of Mr. Nariman was the choice of words. He would never use language to injure the feelings of his opponents, whether officials or non-officials. Mr. Nariman's elevation to the Mayoral chair is a great honour to him and the city but the question again arises; Who will take his place as Leader of the Opposition?

Dumb Clerks

It is time the lot of thousands of employees in various commercial and other offices in the city was taken notice of by the authorities. The irregular payment of wages, first of all, constitutes a scandal in itself. The unlimited hours of work daily is insult added to injury. It is not known how many offices close on Sundays or other public holidays, or whether the poor employees enjoy such a thing as rest. The letter, therefore, published in Tuesday's "Chronicle" ought to be an eye-opener to many employers and managers in the city. The letter loudly calls for official intervention. Just as the educated among the unemployed are the worst organised lot, so also the clerks among all types of employees dare not organise themselves. Victimisation is not only easy in their case but it will be carried out with a vindictiveness that cannot be checked or counteracted in their present helplessness. Further the anomaly that exists in the textile mill employment ought to be removed. The labourers who have organised to some extent, demand their wages and get them regularly. The clerical staff, on the other hand, cannot ask for their salaries It is, therefore, essential that some sort of enquiry should be conducted into the plight of all the clerks in the city. Special legislation should be brought in to mitigate the hardships of those educated "underdogs" who dare not say a word, lest they should invoke the wrath of the gods behind the swing-doors.

Life Sentences Set Aside

High Court Doubts Truth Of Story Of Prosecution In Satara Rioting Case

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court set aside the sentence of transportation for life passed on 5 agriculturists by the Sessions Judge of Satara in connection with rioting and murder.

The matter came up in appeal by the five persons whose names are:—Hindu Donlu More,, Tuka Tatoba More, Shankar Tatoba More, Dhondi alias Ramchandra, and Shantu Patil.

FACTION RIVALRY.

It was stated by the prosecution that the deceased Ganpat Aba belonged to a faction which was in opposition to the party supported by the accused in the village of Konegaon. On December 21, 1933, one Keshav was going from Konegaon to Kini village and was accompanied by his brother, the deceased Ganpat and two others. On the way they were waylaid and attacked by a party consisting of the accused and three others who are alleged to be absconding, as a result of which Ganpat received fatal injuries.

JUDGMENT.

The accused's defence was that they saw some persons cutting the crop in the third accused's field and in defence of his property they had to attack those men

Their lordships, delivering judgment in appeal, observed that they were doubtful about the truth of the prosecution story, and, therefore, could not convict the accused.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. B. L. Dabholkar appeared for the defence. Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

ROUTE TO KASHMIR

Snow On Bunnihal Pass Will Be Cleared On April 13

SIALKOT, April 2.

The Bunnihal Pass is expected to be cleared of snow and will be passable by the 13th instant if no further falls of snow occur. Visitors to Kashmir, by this route are advised to enquire for the latest information from the Political Secretary, Jammu before starting on their journey.—A. P.

PATHE DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10
Phone: 41561.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bed House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1935

AN ODIOUS TAX

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the salt tax deserves to be seriously considered by the public on account of the important issues involved therein. A tax on salt is condemned by all economists as being repugnant to every sound canon of taxation. It is condemned by all on humanitarian grounds as it weighs heavily on the poorest, and it is considered to be as odious as a poll tax as every man, woman or child must use some salt to remain alive. It becomes doubly odious when vast quantities of natural salt are prevented by any Government from being used by the public except on the payment of a tax. Though by its extensive use it can be a source of good revenue it is avoided by Governments who are responsible to the people. Odious anywhere in the world, it is particularly so in India, the poorest country on earth. Its continued existence here is a standing reproach to the Government.

Abolish It

Almost every year the Central Legislature has condemned the salt tax, but the tax continues to be levied for the simple reason that Government are not responsible to the people or do not realise its iniquity. This year the Congress, which has made tremendous sacrifices for the abolition of the tax, was bound to move its complete abolition. The Congress Party in the Assembly knew that the motion was doomed to fail in a House that is still most inadequately representative of the country. But it rightly regarded the motion as a sacred duty which could be neither shirked nor compromised. We are surprised at the arguments of Mr. N. M. Joshi who opposed the Congress motion as going too far and as being likely to lead to the Viceroy's certification of the Bill. If the Viceroy should resort to certification, his would be the responsibility for flouting public opinion. But as it is, Mr. Joshi and others who argue like him who have made themselves partly responsible for such flouting.

A Fitting Symbol

The Finance Member had the hardihood to defend the tax on the ground that it was not so oppressive as it was made out to be and that in any case it was not easy, even if possible, to find better substitutes for it. As regards the first ground, only the callous would attach any value to it. The apprrently small sum that a man has to pay for the tax must be heavy to the average Indian whose monthly income is only Rs. 4 per month and who has to pay several other taxes, direct or indirect. The very fact that, while in England the average consumption of salt per head per year is 40 pounds, it is only 10 pounds in India, shows that an Indian is underfed even in respect of salt because of its cost. As regards the Finance Member's demand for a substitute, the best and the most logical reply is that a Legislature to whom the Government are not responsible is under no obligation, constitutional or moral, to suggest alternative sources of revenue. Yet Congress members suggested several such sources out of sheer goodwill. If the suggestions do not appear feasible to the Finance Member it is for the simple reason that he does not want to give up a single available source of revenue. Probably the tax will remain as long as the present system of Government remains. Indeed, the tax is a fitting symbol of that system.

Misleading, If Unintentional

The attitude of Sir James Grigg, in regard to the Indo-Burma Financial Adjustments Tribunal, is a scandal, which demands severe notice. From the offence he has committed in this connection, the Finance Member of the Government of India, seeks,—but must not be allowed—to escape by the simple admission that he had unintentionally misled the House. While we accept his explanation that he had unintentionally misled the Assembly, his whole outlook, policy and behaviour are so unsympathetic,—so markedly in contrast with the behaviour of his colleagues and predecessors, so violently at variance with the accepted traditions and common amenities of business in a body like the Assembly, that even our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, like the "Statesman" and the "Times of India," have felt constrained to comment upon them, and draw specific attention, in their own way, to the new manners introduced in the Assembly by this fresh import from Britain. Sir James mistakes petulance for argument, aggressiveness for self-respect, bumptiousness for frankness. "Every time I am attacked, I shall hit back". No one denies his right to hit back; but there are well-known rules of such encounters, which not even this young hopeful of the British Treasury should be allowed to forget.

In the particular case of the Indo-Burma Financial Adjustment Tribunal, Sir Jams has, on his own admission, misled the House and the public in this country, at least in six instances. To begin with, he did not announce the appointment of the Tribunal till two months after its actual commencement of work, and he took shelter, when actually the announcement had to be forced out, upon a sort of mental reservation on the part of Sir G. Schuster, that none could have dreamt of when the last discussion took place in the Assembly. The Government of India were, again, on his own admission, consulted; and, according to the implication of his answers on 21st February, they had concurred in this constitution, even though the composition of the Tribunal was a direct violation of the promises given, at the Round Table Conference, or understanding arrived at in the discussion on the matter in the Assembly, three years ago. The question was never asked in the Assembly, whether Sir James was party to the new composition in defiance of the earlier promises; whether the Government of India, as a body, had defined their own policy in the matter, and issued specific instructions to their official representative, Mr. Nixon. So far as the public knows, Government had not,—officially and as a body,—either adopted the earlier report of the Howard-Nixon Committee nor issued, on the present occasion, any specific instructions to their representative. When Mr. Jinnah pressed Sir James,—on the very last occasion of this blunderer admitting his blunder without a trace of repentance or a suggestion of amendment,—he simply repeated parrot-like the convenient official paraphrase for all such embarrassing situations: "I have no more information to add besides that already given." But if this matter is sifted to the bottom; if the question is pressed to its logical conclusion, whether the Government of India themselves, as such, had ever officially considered the problem, and defined their policy regarding it,—let alone the Assembly,—it would be found that Sir James has misled the House and the country—unintentionally of course—in far more essential particulars than those which have been revealed.

His misleading announcements about the time available for submitting any representation from public bodies in India, are by this time classic events, which need no further commentary except that, had he been a responsible Minister of the Crown in his own country, and had he blundered or misled Parliament to one-tenth of the extent to which he has blundered or misled this country, his official life and political career would not be worth a day's purchase. His reference to the debate in the Assembly three years ago as sufficient for all requirements on the present occasion is another example of his methods, which has not even been noticed. His plea that commercial bodies had already made their representations is a type of mental confusion, and a mixture of issues,—which would not be tolerated in a responsible Minister for a day in any country outside India.

But even granting that India is not England and that the Ministers of the Crown in this country have not the same sense of responsibility as they needs must have in Britain,—Sir James's attitude is not excused, merely because he pleads the lack of intention to do harm, when we consider other aspects of the same problem. Sir James thought, while answering questions on Monday week ago, and offering his observations on the adjournment motion on Tuesday week ago, that the matter was so simple that representation could be prepared and submitted to him for transmission by air-mail or telegram, within the two or three days that, on his then admission, were available for that purpose to the Assembly. He had mentioned, the previous month, that the matter was too complicated to be disposed of at a rate that could permit the association of Indian representatives with the tribunal. After the lapse of a month he made remarks that could suggest as though the question was as simple as the reduction of the salt duty. Besides, on his own earlier admission,—by his very praise of Mr. Nixon's competence to represent this country's interests,—Sir James had himself recognised that this was a task for experts and that we must expect a fairly generous margin of difference of conclusion, even between experts of the same school, but representing different interests. The "Statesman" might well ask what "expert" qualifications were possessed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt or Mr. Amery to entitle them to sit on such a Tribunal. To Sir James, however, no Britisher of any distinction could be, apparently, anything but an expert, on any subject; and no Indian could be anything but prejudiced, short-sighted, unjust, and unreasonable. In this instance Sir James cannot have it both ways. He cannot say, on the one hand, that the task is complicated and likely to be prolonged and urge, in the same breath, that if they offered him representation on the floor of the House, he would be pleased to transmit it—for such treatment as Sir Sidney Rowlatt and Mr. Amery might think proper to bestow upon any representation addressed to them from India. It implies either a radical misapprehension of the subject-matter or a woeful lack of consideration for India. Neither may be intentional; but each is offensive to India.

NARIMAN— THE MAYOR

Patriot And Fighter.

(By MOHANLAL M. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.)

"What! You wish to give up the service and go to practice? Oh! Don't leave us in the lurch please." Thus said Mr. J. W. S, Dracup, the Third Presidency Magistrate, presiding in the Esplanade Police Court, when the interpreter of his Court, Mr. K. F. Nariman, went to him and asked for permission to retire from the service in the year 1910. I remember young Mr. Nariman with combed hair and decent appearance always ready to oblige the practitioners while he was working as an interpreter in Mr. Dracup's Court. In 1910 he passed the final examination in Law with distinction and secured a prize in the Bombay University—I believe, in Equity.

He immediately decided to give up Government service and commence practice as a lawyer. It was as a result of this decision that Mr. Nariman went to Mr. Dracup under whom he was working and first broke the news of his desire to give up service. Mr. Dracup had found in Mr. Nariman a very competent interpreter, and never expected that he would leave the service. One who is familiar with the duties of a Court Interpreter, knows very well what qualifications are needed in him. He must be familiar with all current languages of Bombay, must have a little knowledge of Law, and must be a hard-working man. Mr. Nariman fully possessed all these qualifications, and on his success in the University had the natural aspiration to be released from the fetters of service.

Building Up Practice

Mr. Dracup blessed him, and Mr. Nariman started independent business as a lawyer in the Police Courts from November 1910. He got in Mr. Philip Godinho, a senior member of the Bar, his Guru under whom he worked as a Junior for a few months. It is in his nature not to work as a subordinate and it was, therefore, in a few months that he started an independent office for himself, and in a brief period showed signs of a brilliant career. Energetic, resourceful and fearless as he was, in course of time he began to give proof of his ability in the cases which he handled.

When no junior pleader would venture to offend the susceptibilities of the presiding Magistrate, it was only Nariman who created a mild sensation among the members of the Bar, when he threw off his brief in a certain case, left the Court, and returned to the Bar Library. He felt he had not received from the Court that dignified and courteous treatment which he ought to have received as a member of the Bar—no matter if he was only a Junior. He

(Continued on page 4)

INIQUITIES OF INDIANISATION

The Defence Of The Country Should Be The Care Of A Citizen Army To Which Every Province Should Contribute Its Quota

By N. G. JOG. II.

There is a feature of the Indian army which, so far considered an anomaly, now bids fair to be recognised as an indispensable necessity! It is the existence in India of a "mercenary" army,—the Commander-in-Chief confessed to this characterisation,—of the Gurkhas whose strength is estimated at 19,000. Apart from this one-third of our army is purely British,—Sir Phillip has indeed made a specious plea for "the best value for money". We are thankful to the Commander-in-Chief for entertaining such a solicitude for the economic interests of India. But obviously economics can never override a nation's honour and its necessity of being able to protect itself!—while "the best value for money" might be a good motto in its own way, no money is too much to maintain a nation's valour.

Political Considerations

Like the good soldier that he is, the gallant Field-Marshal believes in giving, not a bit, but the whole of his mind. At the end of his very revealing exposition, he questioned whether the resolution was not prompted by political considerations, and treated the Honourable Members to a pedagogical disquisition on keeping the Army free from politics— a harangue which apparently awed the audience. We are afraid we are not impressed by the lurid picture painted by the Commander-in-chief, of India sinking "to the level of the Central American Republics, or of Spain where every general had a political backing and there was a series of successive revolutions." We, however, wholeheartedly endorse the desire of Sir Phillip that Caesar's wife should be above suspicion. Why, the Roman dictator himself had said so. But may we suggest to the Commander-in-Chief that his ideas of keeping the defence of one's country a purely professional matter,—if that is what is meant by keeping politics out of the army,—are slightly medieval? The natural wish of every general of being able to move hordes of men like pawns on a chessboard, is perhaps the father to the thoughts in the Commander-in-Chief's mind. But is it not true that the soldier of to-day is not merely an automaton, the human Robot that he has been so long? —Is it not true that in the year of grace 1935, the soldier is superior in education, and different in his psychology to his predecessor of yore? The defence of one's country is a privelege everybody ought to cherish and a duty none can deny. Every province and every section of the body politic, naturally, desires to contribute its quota to the defence of the mother-land.—a desire that can neither be damned nor dismissed as arising from political considerations. Nay, one even wonders, whether there might not be some political considerations behind all the protestations of Sir Phillip, though, as Mr P. N. Sapru hinted, they might be of a different character. We would desire His Excellency clearly to comprehend that our objections to his policy are not because we might find it politically awkward in the future, but because it is fundamentally unfair, constitutionally unsound and nationally disastrous.

New Chapter In Anthropology

Does Sir Phillip believe in the new principles he is enunciating, or if he wants it put that way the old principles which he is religiously following, if not resuscitating? Does he really assert that any one province can have the monopoly of military prowess? Does he maintain that the material available in the rest of India is so hopelessly inferior that it cannot ever be improved?—If his answer to those questions is in the affirmative, he is out to write a new chapter in anthropology indeed!—and we wish him luck. But with facts as they are, men will refuse to be misled by the sophistries of Sir Phillip. Humanity might be a mixture of the sheep and the goats but Providence has not certainly collected all the goats up north, leaving the east and west and south for the sheep to bleat and beg for Sir Phillip's protecting hand. Bravery is not a physical factor but a spiritual asset and is innate in human nature.

Frankly Speaking

NEGROES IN U.S.A.

Chief Justice Hughes of the U.S.A. Supreme Court may justly be hailed as a Daniel come to judgment. White America never took kindly to Negroes. Lynchings and other brutalities that are frequent reflect the mass animosity against these poor people. But officially too America has professed one thing and done another where the "Blacks" were concerned. A famous amendment to the American constitution was introduced for enfranchising Negroes; it is notorious for having been used actually to deprive the Negroes of the privilege! The traditional treatment, therefore, being what has openly and consistently been it is not surprising that in any particular State of the U.S.A. no Negro had been called for Jury service for a generation. What is surprising is that the fact should have been noted and condemned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Harijans—in some respects, they suffer worse tyrannies than even Harijans—of Miss Mayo's great country owe a great debt of gratitude to Chief Justice Hughes.

SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA.

It was a very friendly, almost fulsome, speech that Syed Raza Ali, the Indian Agent-General in South Africa, made when proposing the toast of General Hertzog at his luncheon party to the South African Premier. Now that South Africa was the "envy of most of the democratic countries in the world," Syed Raza Ali appealed for a "big gesture to India" to strengthen further the happy (sic) relations between the two countries. But the appeal did not evidently move General Hertzog. At least the summary of the General's speech is conspicuous by the absence from it of any direct or specific response. This is regrettable, but not surprising. South Africa has discovered that India can be safely ignored.

ISWAR SARAN'S SEAT

It is gratifying to learn that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya does not propose to contest Munshi Ishwar Saran's seat which has fallen vacant owing to different circumstances than those in which Malaviyaji desires to enter the Assembly. Malaviyaji has done the right thing because otherwise it would have been unfair to Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, who was disqualified at the original election, and it would have been distinctly unfair to Munshi Iswar Saran who has been unseated for the fault of a Returning Officer. Malaviyaji's intervention would have amounted to punishing the ex-Congress M. L. A. with permanent exclusion from the Assembly for the mistake of another. We are, therefore, glad that the original candidates will fight the bye-election out.

RESULT OF IRRESPONSIBILITY.

Government's defeats in the Legislative Assembly have recently been so many that one naturally loses count of them. But a question in Commons elicited the fact that Government had been defeated thirteen times since the recent elections. Sir A. Knox, who had put the question, asked if it was not necessary, in view of these defeats, to safeguard Government's position better in the Legislatures in the new constitution. Mr. Butler rightly pointed out that the present frequent defeats only show "the result of irresponsible Central Government." But he stated only a part of the truth. He did not state that even under the new constitution, apart from the fact that the States' "representatives" will be the counter-parts of the present nominated members, the Federal Government will for all practical purposes continue to be irresponsible. However, it is good that Government are forewarned as to what are the inevitable reactions to an irresponsible Government.

FAIR PROPOSAL.

No country, face to face with a prolonged but grave crisis, has ever been so consistently reasonable and so strictly faithful to its international obligations as Abyssinia. And yet she has as consistently been let down inspite of the strength of her case. She has again suggested arbitration and expressed her readiness to discuss the question anywhere that Italy desired. She suggests a period of 30 days—what a contrast to ultimatums and unreasonable demands!—for Italo-Abyssinian negotiations to appoint arbitrators. And, then, in case negotiations fail, she wants the Council of the League "to appoint arbitrators, fix the procedure, define the questions to be settled" etc. Could any proposal be more fair? Yet we doubt very much if the Council of the League will accede to Abyssinia's demand. There is something positively nauseating in the way the League of Nations has all along sought to shirk its moral responsibilities and betray an innocent member.

POLICE DEMANDS.

The Memorandum on the J.P.C. Report which is said to have been now prepared by the Indian Police Association is apparently a belated document, but it is, perhaps, meant to strengthen the hands of the Die-Hards in the House of Commons in their attempts to make the clauses of the India Bill regarding the Police even more reactionary than they are. As the Police in India have been inordinately pampered by all higher officials, their Association is now emboldened to demand that though Law and Order happens to be transferred, their responsibility to the Minister should be but nominal. The Bill has fairly anticipated and conceded their demands. But if the Police officers believe that they can continue to be the bosses, rather than servants, of the public, they will not be long in being disillusioned.

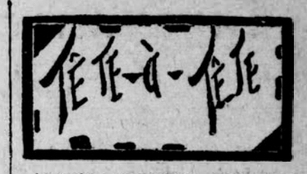
OVER-DRASTIC.

Despite all signs, if there are any, to the contrary, Bengal is literally seething with discontent, though the discontent is deep underground. If Government wonder why it should be so, they have only to ask themselves what else could be the result of the repression resorted to by them during the last several years in the name of suppressing terrorism. The orders recently issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act are a fair illustration. Such measures have been tried long and have done far more harm than good. They are all the more humiliating because they are sweeping and are made applicable only to Hindu youths of either sex.

PRESS VIEWS

Lost Opportunity

The Home Members of the Government of India and Government of Bengal have almost simultaneously announced in Delhi and Calcutta respectively that no amnesty will be granted to the detenus on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee. They have thus dashed to the ground all hopes raised in public mind during the last few days by the numerous Press reports on the subject. By allowing the bureaucracy to triumph over commonsense and statesmanship the Government have, no doubt, acted up to their traditions and in the face of their clear and unequivocal statements on the subject it seems to us useless to tell them that they have committed a mistake, nay, a blunder, in not seizing the present opportunity for capturing the imagination of the people by one bold step forward to meet their demands.—"Forward."



Assembly proceedings re: Indian shipping:—

Sir J. Bhore: I guarantee nothing. Progress depends on the common sense of individuals.

Mr. Satyamurti: Which individuals?

Sir J. Bhore: Those who possess common sense. (Laughter.)

And "commonsense," of course, is something which is "on all fours" with British shipping, Sir Joseph.

By the way, we wish Sir Joseph full enjoyment of his retirement in England. He deserves it.

* * * *

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, M.L.A., wants to be encouraged because by consuming "foreign liquor, foreign cloth and other goods" and consequent accessibility to taxation, he "relieves the poor from paying further taxes."

The best encouragement—and he fully deserves it—is to send him "Home" where he might do the patriotic thing by his own poor by consuming non-British liquor, cloth and other goods.

* * * *

Sir James Grigg cannot, so he says, accept the position that he should take attacks lying down, "should not be offensive, but give nice little essays on economics and finance."

Nobody wants him to take attacks lying down because nobody "attacks" him. But what is objectionable is that the Finance Member should get up in the Assembly and perpetrate school-boy howlers in finance and economics. Nobody expects him to give nice little essays for the simple reason that he needs like Mr. A. H. Lloyd to be given nice little essays.

* * * *

Sir James declared that he had prepared the estimates (sugar imports in this case) "with the greatest care and with a full sense of his responsibility."

Good. But what exactly does "sense of his responsibility" signify subjectively and objectively.

* * * *

POPE DENOUNCES WAR

"Horizon Already Obscured"

—Headlines.

By Il Duce's aeroplanes, Guns, Bombs, etc? His Holiness had better look out.

* * * *

Objecting to the adjournment motion relating to the hunger-strike of political prisoners in the Dacca jail Sir Henry Craik said: "If it was not found important on the 58th day of the fast, is it important on the 65th day."

Now who can explain to the old man how much difference 7 days can make?

* * * *

Bori Bundar Minor credits Mr. K. F. Nariman with long experience of civic affairs, legal knowledge, capacity for work "and a record of disinterested public service that have won him general esteem."

Truth WILL out.

* * * *

In yesterday's "Times of India" appears a picture of Mr. Eden which bears a strangely perfect resemblance to that of M. Stalin. The phenomenon is not exactly due to April 1 exhilaration. It is in fact a creditable stroke of imaginative genius on the part of our contemporary. It is a discovery and a warning. These Bolshies being the devils they are, Stalin not only exchanged ideas, but also invested poor Captain Eden with his own personality. Britain and British Cabinet beware.

* * * *

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DISQUIETING

Germany, Britain and Italy Reach Seven Figures.

Headlines.

Sounds like a race in unemployment like the one in disarmament.

* * * *

The prosecuting counsel was having a little trouble with a rather difficult witness. Exasperated by the man's evasive answers, he asked him if he was acquainted with any of the jury.

"Yes, sir, more than half of them," replied the man in the box.

"Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?" asked counsel.

"If it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of 'em put together," came defiantly from the witness.

Limitations Of Federal Court

Not Empowered To Demand That Ruler Of State Should Appear As Witness

During the Committee Stage of India Bill debate in the House of Commons, Lord Wolmer asked if Government received representations from the Princes with regard to Clause 200, and said it appeared to conflict with the Princes' insistence on non-interference with their internal autonomy.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that Lord Wolmer misunderstood the position. He said the Federal Court was as much a court of the Princes as of British India, and that Lord Wolmer was wrong in assuming that the Federal Court would enforce order in the State. Order would be enforced, said Sir Thomas, by the Princes' own court. It was a method which would secure a proper recognition of their sovereignty.

To another question, Sir Thomas Inskip replied that the Federal Court was not empowered to demand that a ruler should appear as a witness.

LONDON, April 1.

Seventy out of the 133 new amendments on the order paper were in Sir S. Hoare's name on the resumption of the India Bill in the House of Commons.

Sir S. Hoare at first proposed the new sub-section to Clause 175 making the Federal Government responsible for the safety on Railways and said that the Federal Ministry of Communications would doubtless be entrusted with this duty similar to the Board of Trade in Britain.

Sir S. Hoare's amendment was adopted.

Clause 175 was adopted.

Mr. Morgan Jones moved the omission from Clause 176 of the provision that the Governor General should appoint 3/7th of the members of the Railway Authority.

Mr. Charles Brown (Lab.) moved the omission of the third paragraph from Clause 176 with a view to making the Railway Authority adaptable to the changing conditions resulting from the passage of the Bill.

Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised the Governor-General's direct interest in the management of the Railways, particularly with reference to defence, and said it was essential that the schedule should not be changed without his assent.

The amendment was defeated by 257 votes to 31.

Before Clause 176 was adopted, Lord Eustace Percy suggested redrafting of the schedule with a view to clarifying the Governor-General's position in relation to the appointment of Chief Commissioner.

Sir Donald Somervell undertook to consider the point.

Clauses 188 and 189 were adopted.

Major Albert Braithwaite (Con.) proposed that Clause 190 should provide that the Chief Justice should be a Barrister of England or Northern Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, of not less than 15 years standing in either case.

Mr. Herbert Williams (Con.) moved an amendment for the insertion of a new sub-section to clause 177, providing that the Railway Authority should as far as is reasonable, ensure that the material for Railways were produced within the Empire.

Sir Samuel Hoare, opposing the amendment, expressed the opinion that in the long run it would do greater harm than good.

The amendment was defeated by 221 votes to 41.

Clauses 177 and 178 were adopted.

Use Of Railway Reserves

Replying to Sir Henry Page-Croft, Mr. R. A. Butler said that the Clause 179 did not give the power acquire land of the Indian State.

Clauses 179, 180 and 181 were agreed to.

Sir Henry Page-Croft on Clause 182, instanced the case of Ceylon, where he said Railway reserves had been used to meet the national deficit, and enquired if it were possible to use Railway moneys similarly in India.

Mr. Butler replied in the negative.

Clauses 182 to 186 were agreed to.

Clause 187 was deleted in accordance with Sir Samuel Hoare's earlier statement, when he mentioned that he would not ask the House to consider to-day his proposed new Clause.

Sir Donald Somervell pointed out that the amendment, in addition to excluding the I.C.S., would exclude pleaders who were called to the bar, in India. Government were not prepared to accept a distinction between those who were called to the bar in England and those who were called to the bar in India.

Amendment Withdrawn

Major Braitwaite's amendment was withdrawn.

An amendment by Mr. E. A. Bailey (Con.) providing that the qualification for pleaders for Federal judgeship should be 15 years, was withdrawn after discussion.

Clause 190 to 193 were adopted.

Mr. W. P. Spens moved an amendment to Clause 194, providing that the Federal Court should have the original jurisdiction in any matter wherein the Federation or a person sued or suing on behalf of the Federation is a party.

Sir Donald Somervell, opposing, said it would be oppressive if a litigant with claim against the Federation was bound to go to Delhi to prosecute the claim.

The amendment was negatived and the Clause was agreed.

Workers Affected

After Clause 195 was agreed, Mr. Charles Williams (Con.) raised a qusetion as to how the workers would be affected by Clause 196.

Sir Donald Somervell explained that the figures mentioned in the clause did not represent the wealth of parties concerned, but were a measure of importance in the case. Dealing with the appeal to Privy Council, he drew attention to the terms of Clause 198, and said an appeal from a Federal Court to the Privy Council would be by leave either of the Federal Court itself or the Privy Council. The House could be assured that if it is obviously right that there should be an appeal from the Federal Court, the Judicial Committee would exercise its discretion.

Clause 196 to 199 were adopted.

Internal Autonomy.

Lord Wolmer asked if Government received representations from the Princes with regard to the Clause 200 and said it appeared to conflict with the Princes' insistence on non-interference with their internal autonomy.

Sir Thomas Inskip replied that Lord Wolmer misunderstood the position. The first sub-clause provided that all authorities should act in the aid of Federal Court, which would be as much a court of the Princes as of the British India. Lord Wolmer was incorrect in assuming that the Federal Court would enforce order in the state. Order would be enforced by the Prince's own court. It was a method which would secure a proper recognition of the Princes' sovereignty.

Lord Wolmer asked if the Federal Court was empowered to demand that a ruler should appear as a witness.

Sir Thomas Inskip thought certainly not, but undertook to inquire into the matter, with which, however, the Clause was not concerned.

Clause 200 was agreed.

Lord Wolmer inquired what would happen if a ruler refused to obey the request mentioned in Clause 201.

Sir Thomas Inskip pointed out that the Clause was framed so that the appropriate expression "request" might be used with regard to the sovereign ruler. Sir Thomas declined to contemplate that a ruler was refusing the request, which was most unlikely.

The clause was adopted by 211 votes to 27, and the debate adjourned.

The following is the result of the match played under Rugby Northern Union rules: Swinton beat Widness by 25 points to 11.

"Discrimination Against Negroes Proved"

None Called For Jury Service!

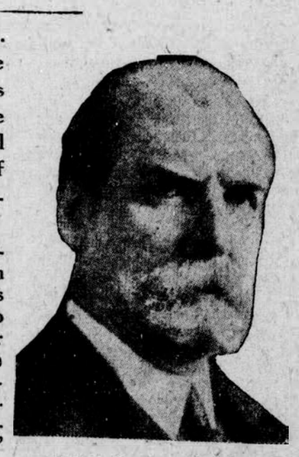
U. S. Judge Orders Retrial In Scottsboro Case

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Another chapter in the famous Scottsboro trial was opened by the Supreme Court ordering a new trial of Norris Patterson, two of the seven Negroes condemned to death.

Chief Justice Hughes declared that discrimination against the Negroes was proved by the fact that no Negro had been called for jury service in Jackson County, Alabama, for a generation. "We find no justification for excluding Negroes from trial by jury."

—Reuter.



Chief Justice Hughes.

OX-ROASTING AT KING'S JUBILEE

Home Office Refuses To Comply With Vegetarian Society's Request

LONDON, (By Mail).

An effort has been made by the London Vegetarian Society to obtain the King's view regarding public ox-roastings which are likely to form part of the festivities of the approaching Jubilee celebrations.

Mr. Frank Wyatt, secretary of the association, recently wrote to the Lord Chamberlain:—

"I beg leave most respectfully to ask whether it may be found possible to offer some guidance to those responsible for local festivities as to his Majesty's wishes in regard to public ox-roastings, which—to judge from reports already to hand,—as a form of popular celebration, are otherwise quite certain of being arranged.

"It is the humble submission of my society that such form of festivity, by reason of the act of animal exploitation which it involves, is necessarily out of tune with present-day feeling in regard to animals, and is further calculated to be particularly distasteful to many of his Majesty's loyal subjects in India."

He has received the following reply, signed by Mr. H. A. Strutt, from the Home Office:—

"I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that the local celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee will in every case be a matter for local arrangement, and the Secretary of State cannot advise his Majesty to intervene in the manner suggested."—"Manchester Guardian."

NO CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

European Situation Will Be Subjected To Careful Study By Britain

RUGBY, April 4.

On Captain Eden's return from Prague, the European situation will be subjected to a careful study by the British Government in the light of the reports submitted by Captain Eden and the Foreign Secretary.

The value of this unique series of visits to foreign capitals is fully recognised. The contacts established have served the purpose expected of them and the views of the various powers are more clearly understood. The exploratory character of the visits has through out been emphasised, and at this stage, concrete results were not expected. Nor is any early statement of the Governments appreciation of the admittedly anxious position in Europe is to be anticipated.

Special League Meeting

The whole field will be further surveyed in the Anglo-French-Italian Conference at Stresa next week, and another opportunity for the exchange of views between statesmen will arise at a meeting of the special League Council at Geneva few days later.

The cordial atmosphere in which the discussions with Stalin and Litvinoff took place in Moscow and Berlin is appreciated here. Importance attached by the Soviet Government to the maintenance of peace by a system of collective security operating through the League of Nations, is noted with satisfaction, and on this as on the other matters dealt with in the Anglo-French declaration of February, frank exchange of views revealed that there is at present no conflict of interest between the two Governments.

A communique issued in this connection, says "this fact has provided a firm foundation for the development of fruitful collaboration between them in the cause of peace."—B.O.W.

S. A. INDIANS AND KING'S JUBILEE

Representative Of Congress Will Present Address In London

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAPETOWN, April 1.

At the executive meeting of the South African Indian Congress held in Cape Town, Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam, President, Transvaal Indian Congress, was nominated to present to His Majesty, on behalf of South African Indians the loyal address whiih will be inscribed on a sliver salver.

The department of external affairs has sanctioned the presentation of the address. The Indian community will thus be directly represented at the King's Jubilee celebrations in London.

The Khan Bahadur sails for London from Cape Town on the 12th instant accompanied by Mrs. Cassim Adam.

POPE WILL SEND JUBILEE MESSAGE

His Holiness Denounces War At Consistorial Meeting

ROME, April 1.

The Pope announced that he is sending a Jubilee message to King George during the consistorial meeting to appoint Monsignor Hinsley Archbishop of Westminster.

The Pope would not send a deputation to the celebration as other countries were not doing so. A vote by nineteen cardinals would also be taken for the canonisaton of Sir Thomas More and Cardinal Fisher.

The Pope bitterly denounced war and said it had not been possible to repair the damage of the last war, but already the horizon was obscured by forbidden clouds.

The Pope quoted verses 9 to 11 in Chapter 21 of St. Luke, and concluded it was not surprising that men were turning to the Holy Father for guidance.—Reuter.

65th Day Of Hunger Strike!

CRAIK DOES NOT CONSIDER DISCUSSION URGENT

Adjournment Motions Ruled Out

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The adjournment motions given notice of by Messrs. Avinashalingam Chettiar and Amarendra Chatterjee, members of the Assembly, to discuss the question of the hunger-strike of the 18 political prisoners in the Dacca Central Jail, were ruled out of order by the President to-day on the ground that the matter was not of recent occurrence.

The Home Member taking objection to the motions submitted that the Bengal Legislative Council has discussed the matter on March 22 through a short-notice question and again on the same day there was a lengthy debate on it through a cut motion in the budget, which was defeated without division.

The Chair upheld the objection.—United Press

65th Day

Mr. Avanasilingam Chetty argued that the prisoners were now on the 65th day of their hunger strike and hence the matter was urgent.

Sir Henry Craik retorted: "If it was not found important on the 58th day of the fast, is it important on the 65th day."—A. P.

EXONERATED FROM DACOITY CHARGE

But Detained Under Bengal Cr. L. A. Act

DINAJPUR, March 31.

Kshemesh Chatterjee, M.Sc., Chemist in the employ of the Setabgunj Sugar Mills, and Robi Bhattacharjee, a college student were put under arrest in connection with the armed dacoity in the shop of Mukunda Das, a goldsmith.

Kshemesh Chatterjee and Robi Bhattacharjee were afterwards exonerated from the dacoity charge, but were detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

SECOND SCHEDULE OF RESERVE BANK

NEW DELHI, April 1.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary has been issued to-day notifying that the Banks of Balthazar and Son, Rangoon; Overseas Banking Corporation, Rangoon; and Quilon Bank, Quilon (South India), are to be included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India and excluding the following Banks from the said Schedule: The Bank of Chettinad, Madras; The Imperial Bank of Persia; The Muffassil Bank of Gorakhpur and the Bank of Mysore.—A.P.

NON-STOP CYCLING

AJMER, April 2.

At the time of wiring (1 p.m.) Roy has now been cycling for over 30 hours continuously and has covered a distance of 219 miles. He is cheerful and happy.—A.P.

JOYCE WETHERD TO TOUR AMERICA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 1.

Joyce Wetherd has accepted the offer to tour America giving an exhibition of matches if the final negotiations are satisfactory as it is anticipated they will be. She will leave in May for an eight-week's tour. The contract it is stated, provides the payment of a substantial sum, believed to be running into four figures, which would automatically professionalise her though the amateur status is already doubted since she is at present the manageress of the sports department of the London store.

WYATT UNFIT FOR THIS SEASON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 1.

Wyatt's jaw, which was injured while captaining the M. C. C. against West Indies, it is feared has fractured in three places. He may be unable to play in test or country cricket this season

---

Mr. P R B May, I.C.S. Sessions Judge of Amritsar has sentenced Labh Singh and Balkara Singh of village Pidi to transportation for life, for the murder of Mahants Kartar Singh and Gurmukh Singh.

Swiss Govt.'s Note To Germany

Demands Extradition Of Berthold Jacob Forthwith

BERLIN, April 1.

The Swiss Minister M. Dinchert called at the Foreign Office this evening and handed over a Note, it is understood demanding the handing over of Berthold Jacob, as in view of the evidence accumulated the Swiss Government was unable to accept the German Govt.'s explanation that Jacob entered Germany voluntarily, and his continued detention in Germany would therefore be regarded as a violation of Swiss territorial sovereignty.

An earlier message stated:—

A Swiss note demanding the release of a German journalist, Herr Berthold Jacob, who is at present detained in Germany, will be handed over to Baron von Neurath in Berlin on April 1.

Herr Jacob, who was exiled from Germany, has been conducting anti-Nazi propaganda, and it has been alleged that he was decoyed from Strasburg to Basel, from where he was abducted by Nazi agents into Germany.

A German official statement said that Herr Jacob was detained on the Frontier when he tried to enter Germany illegally and was arrested when his identity was discovered. It was also stated that he would be charged with a serious offence.

Much feeling has been aroused in Switzerland and it is understood that the Swiss Government have decided that there is no question but that Swiss territory has been violated.

It is thought in Geneva that Germany will not be easily amenable to diplomatic pressure and the possibility of an appeal to the League is envisaged by some quarters, but it is considered most unlikely that Switzerland will rupture Swiss-German diplomatic relations.

EDEN REACHES WARSAW

WARSAW, April 1.

Mr. Anthony Eden who arrived at 8 p.m., G. M. T. was welcomed by Foreign Minister Beck, the Polish Ambassador in London, members of the British Embassy and a crowd including many foreign journalists and press photographers.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MEMEL TERRITORY

RUGBY, April 2.

In the House of Commons, the Foreign Secretary was questioned regarding the nature of Britain's intervention with the other signatories of the Memel Statute. Sir John Simon said that representations were made to the Lithuanian Government by the British, French and the Italian Governments.

In these representations the Lithuanian Government were informed that the present situation in Memel territory in which no directorate possessing the confidence of the Chamber exists, is incompatible with the principle of autonomy guaranteed by statute to the territory, and that it is the duty of the Lithuanian Government to bring this situation to an end without delay.—B. O. W.

FRENCH AIR FLEET BILL PASSED

General Denain Says Country Is Determined To Be Prepared

PARIS, April 1.

To ensure a French Air Fleet equal to Germany's by the end of 1935, a bill was introduced by the War Minister General Denain and passed by the Chamber without division.

General Denain said France pinned her hopes to the Air Convention, but was determined to be ready, even alone, to carry out reprisals if she suffered aggression.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF KARACHI FIRING

Two More Die In Hospital, Bringing Total To 42

KARACHI, April 1.

Two more victims of the recent firing in Karachi expired in the Civil Hospital. One of them was a woman, who was hit in her own hut. This brings the total to 42 dead.

Funds are being collected for the victims.

Relief Move

Three Corporators of the Karachi Municipal Corporation have simultaneously submitted resolutions recommending the Corporation to sanction Rs. 5,000 for the sufferers of the recent Military firing. It is further stated in one of the resolutions that Rs. 15,000 be reserved in the next budget for such occurrences.—United Press.

PROBLEM OF DOMINIONS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 1.

The problem of the dominions and the British foreign policy, was briefly discussed by Mr. J. A. Thomas in the House of Commons replying Aneurin Bevan

Mr. Thomas said that every effort had been made to keep the Dominion Governments informed of the policy and actions of the British Government in respect of the foreign affairs

While he was not entitled to voice the views of Dominion Governments, he would say that no indication was received that they disagreed from the general foreign policy which Britain was pursuing

SIMLA SESSION TO OPEN ON APRIL 18.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The Associated Press understands that according to the present arrangements the Government of India will close in New Delhi on April 17 and re-open in Simla on April 18.—A.P.

UNEMPLOYED STATISTICS DISQUIETING

Germany, Britain And Italy Reach Seven Figures

GENEVA, April 1.

Three European countries have unemployed running into seven figures, according to statistics issued by the International Labour Office, Germany tops the list with 2,764,000; Great Britain comes next with 2,272,000, then Italy follows with 1,011,000.

A fairly marked increase in unemployment has occurred in Belgium, France, the Irish Free State, Poland and the Netherlands.—Reuter.

C. P. PEASANTS AND LABOUR CONFERENCE

JUBBULPORE, April 1.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya has consented to preside over the C. P. Labour and Peasants' Conference, meeting here on April 26, during the time of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the Congress.—United Press.

The death has occurred of Major Owen Vincent Symons, ex-Secretary of the Ceylon Turf Club

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Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the work done from 1-7-1934 to 1-3-1935 is now before the public together with a balance sheet for the same period. It has been sent to all the promenent newspapers for publication. But all may not find it possible to print the whole. Hence the necessity of this brief statement.

It may be noted that temporary relief in the form of doles has been stopped in November last and the work of giving permanent relief in the nature of securing lands has begun since then. The temporary relief given in the two talukas (Siddapur and Ankola) totalled Rs. 9,485-8-0, for four months. The number of families receiving relief varied slightly from month to month, but is on an average 129.5 in Ankola and 98 in Siddapur.

More important work has now begun and lands for 14 families in Siddapur and for 3 families in Ankola have been secured at the cost of Rs. 2,119-11-9 and Rs. 350/ respectively. In the very nature of things this work is slow and complicated and delicate too, as a number of considerations are involved which need not be mentioned here.

We may assure the public that the money recently collected in Bombay will be utilised mainly for giving such permanent relief as is possible under the circumstances and will not be used merely for doles. In fact some of the ryots in Siddapur who met on 26-2-35 had resolved that money should be distributed pro-rate according to the revenue that they paid to Government. But one of us went there specially on 28-2-35 and convinced them that it was not in their interest to do so, when they agreed that the funds should be utilised only for securing lands and giving such other permanent relief.

It is arranged that the money collected in Bombay should remain with the B.P.C.C. and should be called for by the K.P.C.C. as and when required to be spent through the Relief Committee.

We take this opportunity to thank all donors and associations in Bombay and outside and in Karnatak who have helped us so far and who will, we are sure, help us in future. Special thanks are due to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its active Secretaries for having made this cause their own.—Yourt, etc.,

R. R. Diwakar,
S. R. Haldipurkar,
R. S. Hukkerikar.
SECRETARIES.

Dharwar, March 31.

Konkan Agriculture And Land Revenue

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rice being the chief produce of agriculture in the Konkan and its growth mostly depending on rain water, the whims of the rainy season often play an important part in the output of the crops. Insufficient and irregular rainfall was responsible for defective crops in 1931, 1932 and 1933, and late heavy rain in 1934 very seriously damaged the ready crops for harvesting. Both the superior and inferior landholders suffered great losses, and to add to their miseries the prices of corn were also much reduced. In several Konkan Talukas a second revision of land revenue assessment was made when the prices of unhusked rice ranged from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per 'khandi' and large revenue enhancements were sanctioned.

The prices of rice have been going down for some years, and have now dwindled to about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per 'khandi' of unhusked rice. With less produce and very low price the landowners are at a loss to know how to pay the Government revenue and manage their household affairs. Government were kind enough to remit three annas in the land revenue for the last three years in those Talukas where re-revision was made. The Kolaba Landowners' Association, the Alibag Taluka Land Revenue Committee, and landholders of individual villages petitioned Government in time to grant adequate remission in this year's land revenue.

The Alibag Taluka Land Revenue Committee, under my chairmanship having received no satisfactory reply to their application from the Commissioner, S. D., requested him to kindly grant an interview to a deputation of the Committee. The request being granted, I and Mr. V. G Limaye, Secretary of the Committee interviewed the Commissioner at Alibag on February 20th last. The Commissioner received us kindly and promised to consider our representation sympathetically. We chiefly drew his attention to the fact that the settlement officers assumed that the rate of Rs. 60 per 'khandi' of unhusked rice then prevailing would remain stable during the current settlement of 30 years, and accordingly recommended an enhancement of 33 per cent (Para 20, page 7, Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. D C XXXII, New series). The increase was sanctioned by Government and recovered by coercive means in 1927, and continued to be recovered for the next four years. Samples of this year's damaged corn were shown to the Commissioner and he was told that the damaged unhusked rice had to be sold at less than Rs. 20 per 'khandi.' Our prayer was that atleast five annas in a rupee of the land revenue should be remitted.

Government have now declared a remission of four annas in the rupee of the assessment for this year in the case of Alibag, Roha and Panwel, and of two annas in the case of Pen and Karjat, the five Talukas of the Kolaba District in which the re-revision was made. It seems that no strong representation was made in the case of Pen and Karjat. I think their case must be equally hard with the three other Talukas, and I wish they would properly place it before Government. The landowners do not think that the remission of even four annas is enough, but they are thankful to Government for the mercy shown.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Post Avas District Kolaba
March 31.

Bad Taximeters

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of your columns to voice a grievance that I am sure is common to very many residents of Bombay. I refer to the taximeter.

Recently I read an advertisement, as must everyone else who buys your daily paper, that a taximeter was available in Bombay that was claimed to be both temper and rogue proof.

By some strange coincidence this was followed closely on the heels by an announcement from the local Government Testing authorities that a number of the meters at present fitted to the cabs in Bombay were faulty and could easily be manipulated. I have been watching developments, but regret to admit that I am still awaiting the day when I can board a cab with the reassurance that the meter is not only accurate, but proof against the activities of a crafty driver, and now, with the end of this financial year fast approaching, if the authorities still pursue their indolent and lethargic course, we are likely to have another year of "dud" meters foisted on us.

We read of a threat that taxi owners and/or drivers would go on strike as a measure of protest, but have they ever considered the possibility of the public "boycotting" taxis in favour of other modes of conveyance until such time as definitely safe meters are installed?

I am positive this aspect of the question has never been considered, and I trust to hear shortly of something really worth while being done to ameliorate the position of the Bombay taxi-traveller.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

The Beggar Nuisance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My recent visit to various parts of our country has shown me that begging is becoming one of the most flourishing professions of the day. Bombay is as bad as other parts of India. Crowded centres, tram junctions, footpaths are frightfully becoming the haunts of the roaming mendicants, without any check whatsoever. The halting tram stations are surrounded by these people who pester and annoy the passengers so much that there is a visible sigh of relief when the tram sets in motion.

The other day, my friend and myself were chased by a young robust beggar for half a mile till we parted with a pice. No sooner had we done this than his little daughter laid a siege. Rebukes and scoldings were of no avail. She was adamant and steadfast and we secured our escape by parting with another pice. Not long ago, I overheard a stout beggar threatening, cursing and bringing down all the furies of hell upon a passerby who heeded not his entreaties. What a daylight open robbery was this?

Personally, I am not devoid of pity and tender feelings; but for misplaced charity I do not claim a soft heart. The maimed, the blind and other species whom nature has rendered quite unfit for mental and manual labour have every right to relief. But I regard the stout, strong and healthy mendicants as the criminals of the first water deserving the lock-up instead of food and shelter. I have heard most people advocating that religions enjoin charity and alms-giving. But are they not committing the most irreligious act, under the guise of religion and piety, which encourages idleness, imposture and the resultant increasing army of beggars?

Before concluding, I would appeal to the public to ameliorate the lot of the deserving beggars who have no other recourse except begging. As regards the undeserving class, the people should join hands to exterminate this evil practice, a badge of shame and disgrace to our country.—Yours, etc.,

L. C. DAVAR.

TAXABLE LIMIT REACHED

U. P. Council Turns Down Court Fee Amendment Bill

LUCKNOW, April 2.

After a whole day's discussion the U.P. Council rejected by 53 votes to 25 the Court Fees Amendment Bill, the first of a series of fresh taxation measures proposed by the Government to reduce the deficit in the current year's budget. Speaker after speaker from the Opposition benches denounced the measure, Mr. Ahmed Shah (nominated) being the only non-official member, who spoke in support of the Bill.

The Opposition concentrated its attack on the Government decision to restore the salary cut and their non-compliance with important recommendations of the retrenchment committee.

It was emphasised that the lowest taxable limit of the people had been already reached and that they were unable to bear heavier taxation.

GOVT'S PLEA.

The Home Member, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, replying to the debate recounted the measures adopted by the Government to aid agriculturists. Though Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh admitted that they had been unable to make all the reductions in expediture they wished to, he declared expenditure had been substantially reduced during the last 4 years. He also assured the House the Government would carry out appreciable reductions in expenditure in the near future. But if this measure was rejected the Government would be left with no other option, but either to reduce or entirely omit expenditure on a considerable number of new items, not necessarily relating to the reserved departments.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO INDORE

Alterations In Tour Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 1.

Certain alterations have been suggested by Mahatma Gandhi in his tour programme. According to the revised programme, Gandhiji will arrive in Indore on the morning of the 20th April by motor instead of by train as originally proposed. This change has been considered necessary to minimise the strain of the journey. Public reception, previously arranged, to be accorded to him at the Town Hall, stands cancelled.

Immediately on his arrival, Gandhiji will proceed to perform the opening ceremony of the Village Industries Exhibition.

In the afternoon, the same day, he will preside over the Third Conference, which will last up to 23rd instant.

Babu Rajendra Prasad having declined to preside over the Lipi Conference, Kaka Kalelkar will take his place. Mahatma will be accompanied by Kasturba, Mira Ben, Mr. Mahadeva Desai, Kaka Kalelkar and Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj. Messrs. Shankerlal Banker and Jairamdas Daulat Ram are also expected to arrive on the 20th.

DONATION TO HINDI UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Sarjuprasad, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, has announced a donation of Rs. 20,000 to the proposed Hindi University at Indore. Mr. Sarjuprasad, formerly Inspector-General of Hospitals, Holkar State, is well-known for his philanthropic activities and his munificent donation for the cause, has evoked great appreciation.

London.—His Majesty received in audience Bahadur Mohan Singh.

Keen Contest For Committee Seats

New Corporation Elects Its Statutory Bodies

The Municipal Corporation Hall was packed with Councillors on Tuesday afternoon and canvassing was at its height for the elections of members to the three Statutory Committees, viz., the Standing Committee, the Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee.

There was keen contest for the Standing Committee, for 25 candidates contested 12 seats.

A feature of the election was that the scrutineers took such a long time in returning the voting papers that an old member who once adorned the Mayoral Chair was heard to say that there was no instance he could recall when voting papers took so much time for scrutiny.

Mr. K. F. Nariman occupied the Mayoral chair at 3-30 p.m. and requested the members to elect members for the three Statutory Committees. An hour was given for voting after which the voting papers were duly initialled by the Mayor and passed on to the scrutineers.

As one after another result was announced by the Mayor, and the scrutiny dragged on, interest and eagerness of the members to hear results flagged and when the results of the Improvements Committee were declared the number had considerably thinned. When the results of the Schools Committee were declared there was only a handful of Councillors.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following 12 candidates were duly declared elected to the Standing Committee:

	No. of votes.
Prof. Sohrab R. Davar	65
Mr. A. P. Sabavala	61
Dr. J. A. Collaco	61
Mr. M. I. Rowjee	60
Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai	54
Mr. G. I. Griffiths	52
Mr. K. H. Goregaonker	51
Mr. K. T. Shah	48
Mr. R. M. Bhat, C.B.E.,	41
Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza	39
Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar	39
Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal	36

The following were other candidates:—

Mr. S. C. Cambata	36
Prof. A. Soares	36
Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji	35
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta	34
Mr. S. C. Joshi	34
Mr. V. N. Vedak	31
Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey	31
Mr. M. A. Dabhoikar	30
Mr. Mathooradas Tricamji	29
Mr. Y. G. Pandit	29
Mr. Soonderdas Morarji	28
Mr. Mohamedally Allabux	28
Mr. S. L. Silam	19

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

For the Improvements Committee's 12 seats there were 17 candidates. The following 12 candidates were duly declared elected:—

Mr. S K Barodawalla	.. 75
Dr. Poonsey H Meisheri	.. 65
Dr P G Solanki	.. 63
Mr. Cooverji J Shah	 60
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy	.. 57
Mr. B S N Cooper	 56
Mr. B G Parelkar	 56
Dr. Homi F Pavri	 53
Mr. Nagindas T Master	.. 53
Mr. Gordhandas G Morarji	.. 52
Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai	48
Dr. G R A Shekh	 47

The following were unsuccessful candidates:—

Mr. Jethmal Narandas	.. 42
Mr. K G Tambe	 40
Mr. R K Vaidya	 40
Mr. M B Joshi	 37
Mr G A Single	 20

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The following eight members were duly declared elected to the Schools' Committee:—

Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji	 64
Mr. H A Baigmahomed	 44
Mr. I S Patel (Congress)	.. 49
Mr. D S Babrekar (Congress)	45
Dr. J J Cursetji	 59
Mr. M N Talpade	 50
Mr. M M Killedar	 43
Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay	 42

The following candidates failed:—

Mr Ali Bahadur Khan (Congress)	 40
Dr. Mrs Nalinibai Sukthankar	 40
Mr. M U Rajab	 39
Mr. R F Munshi	 30
Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaluddin	 21
Dr. D G Tendulkar	 14
Mr. G A Single	 16

The following were declared elected among non-councillor members:—

Mr. V C Setalvad, Mr. M V Donde, Miss Shantabai Daundkar and Mrs. Lilawati Velinkar were declared elected.

The following failed:—

Mr. V C Setalvad	 65
Mr. M V Donde	 64
Miss Shantabai Daundkar	.. 52
Mr. Cassumally J Rahimtoola	50
Mrs. Lilavati Velinkar	.. 47
Mrs. Nalinibai V Dalvi	.. 38
Miss H Mendoza	 13
Mr. B J Deorukhkar	.. 12
Mr. A L Bhalji	 7

Dr. P G Solanki, Rao Bahadur R S Asavle, Rao Bahadur S K Bole and Mr R G Gole were declared elected to the Schools Committee, being members of the Scheduled and Intermediary Classes.

After the results were announced the meeting was adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

CONGRESS BLAMED FOR "SAFEGUARDS"

(Continued from page 7.)

the various communities and bring them all into joint electorates. For this purpose, the majority community should go a great way to win the confidence of the minorities.

ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE.

Turning to the Government of India Bill which was now on the legislative anvil, Sir Chimanlal said that all their protests had fallen on deaf ears. They must therefore accept the inevitable, as the new constitution was going to be imposed upon them. The only course left for them was to extract the best out of that constitution. Although it was to be regretted that the new constitution fell far short of the cherished aspirations of the country and the necessities of the case, one could not forget the fact that in some cases to a certain extent, they were themselves responsible for the result.

CONGRESS TO BLAME.

Safeguards came in as a result of the most vocal party in the country shouting slogans and ideas like the repudiation of debts. Equally futile was the cry of independence. The speaker did not know what useful purpose was served by such cries. What was wanted was not heroics and unpractical slogans, but the political education of the people in the right direction. He appealed for unity and solidarity in order to raise India to her proper status.

TASK BEFORE LIBERALS.

The question before them was, what were the Liberals going to do to fulfil their task? Although they could not claim to have a large following in the country, they could take up the work of organising the electorates and popularising their creed all over the country. If they did that, he had no doubt, they would be able to send several Liberals to the Legislatures at the end of the year.—A. P.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

But Accused Taken Into Custody Again

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 2.

The sessions trial concluded yesterday before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury of Dhondya Kalya Patil and Motiram Ragho Patil, who were charged with having murdered Kathodya Nago on July 28 last at Palgaon village in the Bhiwandi Taluka.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. K. R. Godbole for the defence.

The Jury returned a majority (6—3) verdict of not guilty of murder.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict, acquitted the accused. The Judge held that the approver's story was not corroborated in material particulars. The approver Anna Rama was granted King's pardon, having fulfilled the conditions.

However, the two accused and the approver were again taken into custody, as they are involved in another sessions case for an alleged attempt to murder at Kharbav on a charge under section 307 I.P.C. Bail application was rejected by the Sessions Judge.

Congress Victory Again In Assembly

SKIN DUTY TO STAY

Grigg's Budget Suffers Further Damage At Hands Of Opposition

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The conflict of fiscal principles on one side and provincial interests on the other resulted in a critical situation in the Assembly and the Congress succeeded by a majority of one in damaging another feature of Sir James Grigg's budget.

Between the Government and the Congress it was a clash of principles. The former stood for helping the primary producer in preference to the industrialist. The latter held that the tanning industry must be saved from a blow it would get if export duty was removed.

PARTY TIES BLOWN UP

The Congress and Government Benches stood solidly loyal to their whips, but every other party split on provincial lines and a look at the Division List reveals how, for the first time, there has been a real blowing up of party ties among all the smaller groups. Even nominated Non-Officials failed to back Government entirely.

RAJAH'S DILEMMA.

Mr. M. C. Rajah probably finding it difficult to be a party to depriving the Depressed Classes a chance of employment in the tanning industry kept neutral while Dr. De'Souza, in view of Madras interests, voted against the Government and gave the Opposition the winning vote in the division.

DESPITE COMBINATION.

Punjab, U. P., Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Burma stood pitted against Madras and Bombay but the Congress Party's solid vote made the latter win against the combination of the majority of provinces.

However, though export duty on raw skins is retained it remains to be seen whether Government will accept the verdict of the House.

It is clear that the finance bill will be certified and it is entirely within the Government's discretion to stick to its original proposals or accept some part of the modifications made by the Assembly.

After question time the Assembly proceeded to a discussion of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Nilkanth Das moved an amendment for the addition of a provision to the clause in relation to salt urging the remission of duty to the entire extent in value on the salt manufactured for non-commercial, domestic purposes, that is not for making any commercial profit out of the sale of such salt.

Mr. Lloyd explaining that they were satisfied with the method adopted by them since the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Prof. Ranga urged that in several districts of the Madras Presidency there was famine and that the Government should at least make a concession in salt by making a statutory provision in the Finance Bill under the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement which was not strictly observed by the executive staff.

Seth Abdulla Haroon pointed out that the private manufacture of salt by the poor people was not economic.

STAND BY GANDHI-IRWIN PACT.

Pundit Pant wanted an assurance that the Government would strictly adhere to the letter and spirit of the provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Sir James Grigg: "That assurance I can readily give. The Government do adhere to the Pact. To the best of their belief they are administering Salt Tax in the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and have every intention of so doing". He referred to the provision in the Agreement drafted by Gandhiji himself and said that they withdrew the concession only in cases of widespread abuse.

The motion was withdrawn.—

RETAIN DUTY ON SKIN.

Mr. Anathasayana Iyengar next moved that the duty on skins proposed to be abolished in the Bill should remain as abolition would kill tanning industry in Madras, Bombay and Cawnpore and put nearly three million men out of employment. He said India held practically the monopoly of raw skins and a five per cent. duty did not stand in the way of export. It helped a class of people who really deserved help.

APPLE OF DISCORD

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty said that he could not thank Sir James Grigg for throwing this apple of discord among the non-officials. Sir James Grigg's intention really was to deprive the small protection which the tanning industry was receiving by this duty. Having regard to the usefulness of the industry it deserved every support, particularly from the Government. Moreover every country was planning self-sufficiency in raw material and therefore the removal of this duty would not increase the demand of India's raw skins.

Dr. Ziauddin said he was not interested in tanning or skin trade and therefore judging the question as one interested in the prosperity of the country he would support the abolition of the duty. He was quite prepared to give the entire Indian market to Indian tanners if they could supply Indian demands and also give them an opportunity to compete in foreign markets but he would not allow them to deprive the whole of India of an opportunity of exporting surplus raw skins to foreign markets.

DIFFICULT TO COMPETE.

Mr. Nauman said that raw skins were not the monopoly of India and it would be difficult for the Indian Tanning Industries to compete with the finished products of the western countries. It is being found to be uneconomic to send skins from other parts of India to Madras where a few tanneries existed.

Mr. Avanasiinga Chettiar agreed that exports should be stimulated but he would prefer to impose even an export duty when they would thereby encourage national industry and afford employment to a large number of people.

Mr. Nairang strongly opposed the motion though the question was mainly Madras versus Northern India.

SUFFERING TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Syed Murtaza claimed that the tanning industry in India was only next in importance to the textile industry and 50,000 families earned their livelihood through that industry. From the view point of the depressed class people also the closing down of the industry would mean great suffering to them.

Sir James Grigg pointed out that even his predecessor would have abolished the duty on skins but for the consideration of a few lakhs of revenue to balance the deficit budget. He opposed the motion as it would be unfair to exploit the agriculturists who are already depressed since 1929. The proposed removal of the export duty would simultaneously with the stimulation of the export trade relieve the lot of the peasants.

DUTY TO REMAIN.

The House divided and Mr. Ananthasayana Iyengar's amendment to retain the export duty on raw skins was carried by 61 to 60 votes. The Congress party voted 'en bloc' for the motion, whereas other non-official parties, including the European group, split on provincial lines.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Telugu New Year Celebrations

The Secretary, Andhra Association, Kalyan, writes:—

There will be a Social Gathering of all the members of the Andhra Association in their Association Hall at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday the 4th instant on account of Telugu New Year's Day.

Mr. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C. will be congratulated on his being elected as the Mayor of Bombay.

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DEBT LIQUIDATION IN 50 YEARS!

Jamkhandi Pleaders's Scheme For Ryots' Relief

The following proposal has been submitted to the Jamkhandi Economic Inquiry Committee, by Mr. V. R. Deodhar, pleader on the solution of agricultural indebtedness:

Personal and secured debts in the State amount to about at least a crore of rupees.

The debts of the Ryots, both personal and secured, should be calculated and the price of the land be roughly estimated. If the price of the soil and the debts calculated be equal, the amount of the debt should be doubled and this sum divided by the net income which the soil yields. The dividend figure obtained is to be held as the number of years after which the money-lender is to leave the soil or land of the original debtor, free of any debt or encumbrance.

The same provision applies for the debts which fall below the price of the soil.

If the debt ranges above the price of the land then the debt to the extent of the price of the land is to be doubled and the excess to be added to such amount and the years of enjoyment are to be calculated as in the previous case.

HOW PROPOSALS BENEFIT

If this kind of arrangement is brought into force agriculturist-debtors falling under clause first will be free from debts within nearly 50 years, and those falling under clause second will be free from debt according to the figure of the dividend obtained, i.e. within 15, 10 or 20 years, as the case may be.

Debtors, classed under the third category, will be free after 50 years and the excess years will be determined according to the excess amount which becomes due and which sum is not to be doubled.

The net income of an average acre of land has been assumed at Rs. 3-8-0 per year.

FRESH DEBTS.

The fresh debts to be advanced to the agriculturists, after the above provisions are brought into force, it is proposed, are to be advanced on the lines of Tagai Loans. If the Tagai Loan test is applied for future debts all luxuries and excess spending will vanish and the rate of interest will automatically come down.

STATE BANK.

In addition to the above scheme Mr. Deodhar has proposed that the State should start a Bank to supply cheap capital to develop industries and irrigation works if possible.

IDENTIFY YOURSELVES WITH TENANTS

P. N. Tagore's Advice To Landholders

CALCUTTA, April 1.

An advice to land-holders to come out in open and identify themselves with tenants was tendered by Mr. P. N. Tagore, the outgoing President of the British Indian Association in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Association yesterday.

Referring to the unemployment of the Bengalee youths and Bengalee labour Mr. Tagore said that it was time now that every Bengalee Hindu or Mahommedan stood up as one man to protest against the influx of non-Bengalees into Bengal.

The speaker appealed to the Head of the Provincial Administration to turn his attention to the "Calamitous condition of the Bengalee in his own home". "If for that purpose legislation is needed, by all means let us have it", observed the speaker.—United Press.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, ar- due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

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Miss Ruth Hasse, the versatile artiste, whose performances in the "Tropical Express" Revue have captivated Bombay audiences.

TROPICAL EXPRESS REVUE

Brilliant Acrobatics And Variety

The "Tropical Express Revue", the first non-stop revue staged in India daily attracts increasing crowds at the Capitol. The artistes are from practically every European and American nationality and the programme includes not less than a hundred different acts in one evening. Its interest never slackens and certainly never stops. There is magic, cabaret turns, fun, music and dances. The costumes are colourful and the items of unusual interest like "wonder shadows," "Musical Bells" and the Spanish and Hungarian dances made the evening one long real of fun and frolic. "A Night In Hawai," "At Cuba" with "Rumba" and "Bolen," may be particularly mentioned. Those who wish to see live fun not the fun monotomy of the celluloid must visit the Capitol.

LAHORE WELCOMES SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN

Will Consecrate Himself To Communal Unity Work, He Says.

LAHORE, April 1.

Amidst cries of "Allah-O-Akbar" an enthusiastic reception was accorded by about 5,000 people composed mostly of Muslims to Sir Fazli Hussain who arrived here this morning after relinquishing his office of the membership of the Viceroy's Cabinet.

FUNCTION AT STATION.

The function was arranged at the ceremonial gate on the platform No. I at Lahore Station where a civic address on behalf of the citizens of Lahore was read by the Municipal President, Mr. Malek Mohammad Din, and presented in a casket by Begum Shah Nawaz.

Sir Fazli Hussain in the course of his reply stated that the world was passing through strange times. The very foundations of social and economic life were threatened. The institutions which had for a long time continued to command the respect of the civilised world were now being challenged and he asked the audience to justify their existence among others.

SIR FAZLI'S RESOLVE.

Referring to the communal controversy in the country he said:

"We did succeed 20 years or so ago to settle the matter. Since then misunderstandings, misrepresentations and also mistakes undid the good that the national effort had achieved. Some political organisations pursued methods which were not quite orthodox and confusion and discord prevailed. The last few years have shown how national effort is now wanting in its energy and strength. It is not impossible to restore the mutual confidence and trust, without which no settlement can work. If in rendering this service to the country, the very last ounce of my energy is needed, I consecrate it and deem it a privilege."—United Press.

BEHAR GOVT. BANS "MILL"

Ajanta Cinetone's Production Declared Uncertified In B. & O.

PATNA, April 1.

The Hindi film "The Mill or Mazdoor", produced by the Ajanta Cinetone of Bombay was declared uncertified throughout Behar and Orissa.—United Press.

BARODA MAHARANI FOR CONTINENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 1.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba and Prince Dhairya Shilrao are going to the Continent in April second week.

The Rural Exhibition will be held at Qosamba for three days from April 5.

Himat Chhagan filed a suit in the City Magistrate's Court against nine leaders of the community for defamation by ex-communication. The Magistrate fined each accused Rs. 20.

The Baroda Sahitya Sabha passed a condolence resolution on the demise of Romeshchandra Pathak.

Dewan, Sir V. Krishnamachari, after return from Amreli, is expected to tour the other districts.

SITABALDI BOMB EXPLOSION

Sessions Trial Begins

NAGPUR, April 1.

The trial of Nago and some other young men arrested in connection with the bomb explosion in the Sitabuldi Tanga Stand in November last, commenced to-day before Mr. Shah, the Sessions Judge.

It is expected the trial may last for 18 days. The case is proceeding. Mr. P. K. Salve and Mr. R. S. Ruiker are defending the accused; Mr. Lobo, Public prosecutor appears on behalf of the Crown.—United Press.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION IN AMRELI

Sir V. Krishnamachari Suggests Baroda's Example

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, April 1.

Diwansaheb Sir V. Krishnamachari performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the Village Reconstruction Exhibition. Amongst the distinguished visitors present were Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Popatlal Chudgar, Amritlal Sheth, Virchand Panachand and Balwantray Mehta.

Various messages wishing success were received from Gujrat Kathiawar, Mahatma Gandhi in his message expressed the hope that the Exhibition would bring the city people nearer to villages and depend more on village industries for daily needs. Mahatmaji referring to the co-operation of the State Authorities stated that such co-operation was beneficial to the ruler and ruled both.

Sir Prabhashanker delivering his message said that empires and emperors have come and gone, even incarnations of God have gone, but people are permanent. Peasanting, being the backbone of State's existence, must be encouraged by every means.

Sir Prabhashanker congratulated Ramji Hansraj for organising the Exhibition. He said if Ramji Hansraj could achieve so much, big states with greater means can achieve greater result if they organise village uplift work on similar lines.

Sir Krishnamachari, declaring the Exhibition open, narrated how the Baroda Government encouraged village uplift. He suggested several village industries supplementing agriculture.

The Exhibition included one village home and showed practical working of village industries. Useful charts with facts and figures were exhibited. Samples of village products from different centres were also exhibited.

"NATIONAL" SCHEME OF ELECTRIFICATION

Madras Engineer Submits Proposals To Govt.

MADRAS, April 1.

The amenity of electric power in India has hitherto been a luxury of the rich in the urban area, but now the Government of Madras are planning to bring it within the reach of the remotest corners of the presidency.

Major H. G. Howard, the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Madras, has submitted proposals to the Government for what he calls "a national" scheme to supply electric energy to all places in the presidency, in fact, throughout the Madras Presidency.

It is proposed to divide the whole area into nine power areas, namely, Mettur, Madras, Anantapur, Periyar, Papanasam, Pykara, Vizagapatam, Bezwada and Chettipet. The Madras and the Pykara power areas already exist, and the Mettur area is now to be formed by the inauguration of the Mettur-hydro-electric scheme, while proposals for forming the remaining areas are to be submitted shortly.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 5 POINTS

Quick Movements In Crossrates

BIG SLUMP IN GOLD & SILVER ALSO WEAK

Grains Steady, Metals Quiet But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, April 2.

On Tuesday crossrates continued to move upward at first but reacted afterwards. Movements were quiet.

SPOT SITUATION VERY TIGHT.

New York cotton was steady at first but prices declined later on account of profit-taking and liquidation by bulls. The spot situation was however very tight.

BIG SLUMP IN GOLD.

There was a big slump in London gold and silver was also weak.

GRAINS STEADY BUT JUTE FIRM.

Wheat and linseed were steady. Metals were quiet and rubber was unchanged but jute was firm.

GILTEDGEDS EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD.

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity owing to the lack of interest. Giltedged securities displayed exceptionally good tendency on improved demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, April 2.

Previous closing	11.00
To-day's opening	11.11
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing	10.95
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, April 2.

Previous closing	5.98
To-day's opening	6.03
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.65
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 218-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 2.

Cotton displayed some steadiness on local support and some foreign buying but the general enquiry was restricted owing to the present uncertainty with regard to the Government's plans for the new crop and the distribution of the surplus. However the spot situation continued very tight.

Advances generally met with liquidation and profit-taking as a result of which prices could make very little headway.

Business in May at the opening was done at 11.11 i.e. 11 points higher than the previous closing. Prices early gathered strength on foreign and trade buying influenced by higher Liverpool cables but the rise attracted profit-taking and liquidation with May falling to 11.06 while the price further gave way under renewed selling and liquidation which forced May to 11.00.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.95 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York April 2.

The following were the opening ranges

May (10.99/10.95) 11.12/11.11
July (11.02/10.98) 11.16/12.15
October (10.52/10.50) 10.58/10.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 2.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American March (6.11) 6.13
American July (6.05) 6.06
Egyptian March (7.94) 7.98
Egyptian July (7.90) 7.93

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 2
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April-May moved between Rs 220-8 and Rs. 220 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 220-4 with New York futures about 6 point up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 2.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/10, 74/14 and 68/2. Trading was moderately active on some local support owing to better foreign news but subsequently the market developed a reactionary tendency on lower London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs 67/6, 74/10 and 67/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/14, 35/14/6 and 35/15/3. The market displayed little more actively on some speculation buying while option dealers and banks also bought owing to the steadiness of franc. Prices closed at Rs. 35/15/3, 35/15/6 and 36/0/6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 1.

May	63 3/4+5/8d
July	65 3/4+5/8d
December	67 1/2—3/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 1.

May	0.94 3/4—1/2c
July	0.91 1/4—1c
October	0.91 7/8—1 1/8c

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 2.

Previous closing	4.80 1/2
To-day's opening	4.81 7/8
To-day's closing	4.80 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 2.

Previous closing	4.79 13/16
To-day's opening	4.81 1/4
To-day's closing	4.80 13/16
Difference	+.01

FRANC RATE

London, April 2.

Previous closing	72.72
To-day's opening	72.96
To-day's closing	72.78
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.81 1/4 and then improved to 4.82 3/8 on better continental support but subsequently the rate began to ease under foreign pressure declining to 4.81 1/2.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.80 13/16.

Franc opened at 72.96 and then further appreciated to 73.18.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 72.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 2.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	28 7/16d	28 1/4d
Spot	28 9/16d	28 3/8d

LONDON GOLD

London, April 2

Gold per ounce (£7-5-8 1/2) £7-4-1

DISCOUNTS

London, April 2.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 2.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.48 3/8) 5.51 5/8
New York on Bombay (36.25) 36.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4) 0.91
London on Shanghai (1-6 7/8) 1-6 7/16
London on Milan (58.18) 58.25
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 2

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 17 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 9 9
Turner and Newall	2 12 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 9
Attock Oil	0 7 6
Associated Portland Cement	2 3 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 15 9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 2 6
Beira Railways	0 15 3
County of London Elec. Supply Ord	2 14 6
Marconi International Marine	1 10 7½
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 8 3
General Electric Ord	2 7 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 5 0
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	76 10 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 13 3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 8 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0.10.4.3/4 p.c p. a.

Market steady but business restricted.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 64, July 66 and October 67 3/4. Some interest was displayed but speculative elecent was conspicious by its absence resulting in very small business.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 2.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95. Prices advanced to-day on better foreign enquiry and commission house buying.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 2.

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 11.96. The market was very quiet in the absence of special activity but prices kept steady with the price standing at 11.96.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 2.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£216 1/4 buyers £216 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £218 3/4 buyers £217 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£12 buyers. No sellers. Dull) £11 5/16 buyers £11 3/8 sellers easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£34 to £34 1/2) £33 1/2 to £34.
Glasgow Iron (70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-9 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8 3/4) 2-8 3/4

JUTE

Crop April-May (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Dunlop April (£20 1/4) £20 1/4
Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4) 5 3/4 paid and buyers.
April-June (6 1/4) 6 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal April £14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 paid.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, April 2.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 7 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 7 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 9-30 p.m.	6 8 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 2

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 3
Linseed May	6 7 6

The tone was steady.

SHARP RALLY IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Jutes further declined in values and business was on a moderate scale and later rallied sharply closing firm. In coals Equitable showed further advance and others were neglected. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities closed firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent new loan 1941 100 small lot; 3½ per cent paper 91/1/6; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 100/12 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1950/70 104/2; 5 per cent loan 1839/44 107/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 108/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115/1; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 108/2.

Banks:—Central 35/6; Reserve Bank of India 121.

Railways:—Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharanpur Light 129.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy. 15/8 ex div; New Victoria pref. 4/12.

Coals:—Burrakur 12/14 ex div. Equitable 37/8; New Manbhoom 63/8; Rewa coalfields 14/12 cum div; South Karanpura 5/8; Talcher 1/6.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 16/7; Agarpara ordy 26/8; Anglo-India ordy 509 small lots; Birla 15/15; Champdany 198; Cheviot 220 small lots; Fort Gloster 643/8 small lot; Ganges 335; Howrah 58/0; Hukumchand ordy. 14/8; India 415; Kamarhatty 557; National 24; Nuddea 59/4 small lot; Presidency 5/8; Reliance 78.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/3 ex div Benares electric 15; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/12; Mirzapore electric 7/4; Arthur Butler ordy. 11/8; Benga Iliron 3/14; B. I. Corporation ordy 136/8; Buland Sugar 13/4 small lots; Carew and Co. 18/8.

Debentures:—7 per cent 1919/35 Gohpur Tea 100.

FIRM UNDERTONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES VERY STRONG

Holland And Switzerland To Maintain Present Gold Parities

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 2.

In the absence of any new incentive the volume of speculative business was small, but with investment demand again pronounced the undertone in most sections was firm under the lead of giltedged securities which were again streng.

In commodities, cotton was higher the market was healthier owing to yesterday's technical shakeout.

Continent bid sterling this morning owing to fears of the maintenance of present gold parities by Holland and Switzerland especially latter but later profit-taking reduced the sterling's advance.

Wall Street opened irregular, business was small owing to the uncertainty in the domestic foreign outlook.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, March 26, £94 1/2
Wednesday, March 27, £94
Thursday, March 28, £94
Friday March 29, £92 1/2
Monday April 1 £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 2.
3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were a prominent feature and were very firm. Markets generally were very quiet. Industrials generally were steady but business was restricted

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Colsols (£85 1/2) £86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/2) £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116) £116 3/8
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£106) £106 1/4
4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£114 7/8) £115

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference comulative (27-9) 27-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-3) 38-3
Imperial Chemical (35-6) 35-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-9) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ford (103-3) 103-3
Realization 1930 (88-6 Ex Div.) 88-6
Dunlop Rubber (47-9) 47-9
University Ordinary (27-6) 28-0
Ford Motors (32-9) 32-3
Cables and Wireless (5 5/8) 5 5/8
British American Tobacco (111-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Camera 5 (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (131-3) 132-6
P and O S N Co. Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (88-6) 89-9
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celonese (9-0) 9-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-10 1/2) 49-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (25) 25
Bengal Iron and Steel (£5-7 1/2) £5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (275-0) 275-0
Goddar New (207-6) 206-3
Modar New (78-9) 78-9
Sub Nigel (280-0) 280-0
Union Corporation (156-3) 156-3
Spring Mines (192-6) 192-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
London Pass 5 per cent (£131 1/2) £131 1/2
London Board G Stock (£96 3/4) £96 3/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 2.

	cwts.
Wheat	2,277
Linseed	9,380
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	201
Gingellyseed	15
Poppyseed	102
Groundnuts	3,897
Castorseed	1,847
Rice	2,118
Myrabollams	822
Cottonseed	7,313
Gram	1,186
Joowar	584
Maize	94
Barley	600
Bajree	992
	Tons
Coal	866

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 2.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Ctock (£81 1/2) £83
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £114
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109 1/2) £109 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 17-6
Donaro Tea (38-9) 38-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (28-9)

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 21-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (55-0) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£15 5/8) £16 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-0) 52-0
Rand Mines (157-6) 153-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Burma Oil (72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (3-9) 3-9
Shell Transport (46-7 1/2) 46-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 2.

General Motors (dol 28 1/2) dol 28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/4) dol 10 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 29) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 76) dol 77 1/4

WALLSTREET MARKET

New York, April 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	3 1/4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	6
Consolidated Gas	20
Western Union Telg	24
Radio Corporation	4 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	39
New York Central	13 3/4
Erie R R	9
Pennsylvania R R	19
Great North Pfd	11
National Distillers	27
Distillers Seagram	16
Radio B Pfd	40
N Y N Haven and Hartford	7
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	28 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	24
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	16
International Harvestor	37
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	28 3/4
Socony	12 1/2
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	13 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	285
Celanese Corp of Amr	21

Total business 1/2 milion
Market a shade higher.

(Continued from Col. 7)

toilet goods; 25 cases silk yarn; 22 drums d. fluid; 85 bales floor coverings; 643 bundles steel; 120 bales old news papers; 25 cases bobbins; 67 loose tyres; 30 casks gasleads; 32 crts. boards.

S.S. Naringa, agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—9411 bags rice; 54936 bundles teak; 102368 pcs. teak; 5703 bags cotton seed; 1199 bars pig lead; 300 bags beans; 118 kgs. furniture; 100 cases lub oil; 140 bags betel nuts.

From Mergue:—80 bags d. b. nuts; 147 bags betel nuts.

From Alleppy:—42 bundles mattings.

From Colombo:—98 casks Tallow.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

April 2.

S.S. Storviken, Captain K Reid, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Arrived from Ports Rangoon via Cochin.

S.S. Badarpur, Captain P Shanman, Agents Burma Shell Oil Co., Ltd., Arrived from Ports Rangoon.

S.S. Mantai Maru, Captain K. Harayama, Agents O. S. Kaisha, Arrived from Ports Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. Burdwan, Captain F. E. Daniel, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Ports London via Aden.

S.S. Graciosa, Captain A Markussen, Agents F F Campbell and Co., Arrived from Ports Bangkok via Calicut.

S.S. Salabangka, Captain P G Crictee, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Arrived from Ports Amsterdam via Port Said.

DEPARTURE.

April 2.

S.S. Salabangka, Captain P G Crictee, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Dutch East Indies via Padang.

S.S. City of Paris, Captain H. L. Walton, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Sailed for Dunkerk via Port Said.

S.S. Storviken, Captain K Reid, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Sailed for Akyab.

S.S. Chyebassa, Captain A C Miller, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Calcutta.

S.S. Bandra, Captain A Danbrook, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Basra via Coast Ports.

LOADING.

April 2.

S.S. Jalapalka, for Tuticorin, Rangoon, and Colombo.

S.S. City of Corinth for American Ports, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Cticutta.

S.S. Pres. Garfield, for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Badarpur, for Rangoon.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind, for Europe Ports.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 2.

S.S. Goldenfels for Antwerp:—36 bales cotton fly Textile Products; 2000 packets groundnut oil cake H V Oomerbhoy; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 300 bales hemp S Permand; 8000 pckts. groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 550 bales cotton raw K Dewchand and Co.

For Hamburg:—60 bales cotton waste M Narothamdas; 220 bales cotton waste D Kalyanji and Co; 102 bales hemp T Dawood and Co; 50 bundles copper residen M G Abdul Razak.

For Bremen:—110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Passages:—50 bales cotton law Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gdynia:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—118 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 2000 pckts. groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. City of Carneth for Philadelphia:—32 bales skins D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—309 bags groundnut kernels S M Rajgor and Co; 4 bales skins I F Levy; 6 bales carpets I F Levy; 8 bales hasury cuttings M A Geria and Sons; 42 cases husks F Ibrahim and Co; 12 bales skins A Gulamhusen and Co; 31 bales skins I I Rahimtoola and Co; 133 bags groundnut S D Thadani and Co.

For Marsellies:—62 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.

For Jaffa:—65 bales tamarind A H Diab; 14 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Haiffa:—15 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. President Garfield for New York:—334 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 20 bags seed F F Campbell and Co; 150 bags pestucha nuts F F J Cassim and Co.

For Genoa:—55 bales cotton twist L O Vora.

For Bostan:—140 bales gum D Mavji and Co.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Moje:—400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Kali:—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S.S. Takiwa Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G. Madhani and Co.

For Shanghai:—350 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co; 700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kahi:—1010 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 53 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 300 bales cotton raw P Madhavan and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 2.

S.S. California agents G T Co., from Glasgow:—325 cases cottons; 15 cases apparel; 668 cases whisky; 35 cases rum; 45 cases wine; 75 cases provision; 230 Hhds. alc.; 20 kegs bicorbonate of soda; 200 cases beer; 1997 steel hoops; 775 bundles galv. sheets; 100 loose iron cisterns; 1945 loose E'ware; 169 bundles galv. tubes; 1093 pkgs. sewing machine and parts thereof; 78 bundles expanded metal; 485 pcs. hard ware; 200 pcs. hard ware; 6508 pts. spelter; 650 bundles steel bars; 428 pcs. steel tubes; 50 bundles stl. plates; 64 loose joists; 92 pkgs. motor tyres and tubes; 1400 bags soda ash; 175 bags old news papers; 108 cases cotton thread; 1650 bags caustic soda; 912 loose auto casings; 50 bundles copper sheets; 45 cases dyes; 85 kgs. paints; 150 bundles cycle tyres and tubes; 65 cases woollen yarn; 25 cases art. silk; 75 drums chemicals.

From Liverpool:—33 bundles steel sheets; 33 crto. tiles; 109 pcs. E'ware; 36 loose pressmatic carriers; 54 cases hammers; 28 drums lub oil; 274 pcs. hard ware; 97 cases silk yarn; 25 cases cycle parts; 45 cases provision; 294 bars m.s. steel; 122 loose cistern; 100 cases machinery; 20 drums dental goods; 27 drums paints; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 60 cases biscuits; 25 bales old news papers; 155 cases beer; 115 bls. stl. bars; 45 cases

(Continued in Col. 5)

CUT DOWN YOUR COSTS
and still Enjoy the Best!
• In these days of economy one may still indulge in the daily 'round' at little cost.
An appropriate Drink during the Monsoon, "R" Rum with Gingerade
DRINK
'R' RUM DAILY
FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH

LONG LIQUIDATION IN SHARES

Weak Long Interest Tells On Prices

MARKET BECOMING DULL

BOMBAY, April 2.

To-day being the last transfer day the market was open upto 3 p.m. and during this period there was some long liquidation which resulted in a steady decline in prices. The market is becoming dull and there was utter absence of any active bull support.

It appears that the general sentiment is becoming less optimistic as in the absence of professional support, it becomes impossible for outside public to bear the burden of increasing sell ing. Professional operators are afraid of being caught in an advancing mar ket and they are reluctant supporters at the decline. The heavy decline in Gilt-Edged market is making them nervous. Bear operators are slowly but steadily depressing the market. Thus the general opinion is divided at the moment and despite some bright points in the situation, we think it risky to have extensive interest in the present hesitant state. It is a purchase on a decline and a sale on a rise. Thus the market will pass some time await ing outside financial and political developments. Under the circumstance s, it will be advisable to take a trading position for quick turns. As long as bull operators support the market at low levels, there will be sharp ralli es, but all such rallies are likely to induce increased selling, and prices will rule easy. The market needs considerable caution at the moment on either side.

Budly Differences were as under:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 10, Century Rs. 3/2, Nagpur Rs. 3/2, Swadeshi Rs. 3/12, Kohinoor Rs. 2/8, New Great Rs. 2/8, Steel Ordinary Rs. 4, Steel Dfds. Rs. 17/8, Tata Power Rs. 20, Andhra Rs. 22/8, Burma Rs. 5/10, Indian Ce- ment Rs. 7/8, Bundi Rs. 1/2, Bellapur Rs. 4, Gokak Rs. 2/8, Hydro Rs. 1/4.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 2.

200	Ahm. Advance	290 0
500	Bom. Cotton	45 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	366 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	295 0
100	Central India	327 8
100	Colaba	128 12
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	390 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	105 0
100	Gokak	191 4
1000	Hindustan	1800 0
100	Indore	77 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	67 8
100	Kohinoor	195 0
250	Laxmi	720 0
100	Madhavji	11 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1200 0
250	Model	60 0
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	151 4
100	Oosmanshahi	57 8
100	Phoenix	328 8
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 2.

Century (301/4) 300, 292/8, 295, 292/8, 295

Bom. Dyeing (885) 880, 872/8, 877/8, 868/12, 871/4, 866/4

Central India (341/4) 335, 332/8, 335, 327/8, 331, 327/8

I. Cement (406) 402/8, 406/4, 393/12, 396/4, 400

Andhra (1615) 1610, 1597/8, 1605, 1590, 1600, 1485

Tata Power (1535) 1527/8, 1507/8, 1520, 1505, 1518/12, 1500

T. Steel Dfd (657) 647, 650, 637/8, 645, 627, 642, 638, 645, 633, 641

T. Steel Ord. (142) 141/8, 139, 140/8, 138/8, 139, 138, 139/8, 138/8, 139/8, 138, 140/4

1000	Sholapur	2400 0
30	Simplex	75 0
100	Swadeshi	199 6
100	Swan	68 12
25	Tata	16 0
500	Vishnu	1460 0
1000	Western	900 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	99 0
25-50	Central	35 8
500	Imperial	1517 8
125-500	Imp Cont	383 12
50-100	India	115 0
5	Union	5 6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	41 8
70	Gwalor	118 12
160	Indian	400 6
40	Katni Def.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	387 8
75	Okha	222 8
10	Punjab	26 4
100	Shahabad	407 8
70	United	83 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	42 0
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1585 0
10	Ajmer	11 0
50	Bom. Tram	155 2
100	Bom. Suburbar	177 8
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	198 2
100	Tata Hydro	161 4
1000	Tata Power	1505 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100	Amr. Patty	118 0
100	C. Province	90 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	767 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	26 0
30	Tata Steel Defd.	641 4
75	Tata Steel Ord	140 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	173 12
50	Belapur Sugar	293 12
250	Bombay Steam	282 8
125	Bombay Burma	363 12
15	Bombay Burma Contry	117 8
8sh	Br B Petrol	3 6
50	Bombay Telephone ½D	103 0
100	Indian Bleaching	142 8
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	535 0
100	Ind.. Radio Ordy	497 8
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scindia	10 8
30	Tata Construction	78 4
25	Tata Oil	18 8
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p c Andhra Valley	1360 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	277 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram	77 0
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	142 8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7½	p c Tata Power	1350 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7½	p c Tata Steel 2nd	165 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	625 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 2

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/11
4 per cent 1969/70 Sett 103/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 114/12

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/10
4 per cent 1943 104/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 110
5 per cent 1939/44 107/4
5 per cent 1940/43 108/8
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/ 10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937-106

Note:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper opened at Rs. 90/8 and advanced to Rs. 90/13/6 on short covering. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 90/4 but again advanced on improved demand.

Later London market was reported steady with a rise of 10 shillings. The local market was steady with 3 1/2 per cent quoted at Rs. 90/14.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds Sterling).

Sterling purchased in India Remittances during the week ending 30th March 1935 1,011,600; Remittances from 1st April 1934 to the 30th March 1935 37,542,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England Remittances from 1st April 1934 to the 30th March 1935 —4,500,000.

Total Remittance to Home Treasury Remittances during the week ending 30th March 1935 1,011,000; Remittances from 1st April 1934 to the 30th March 1935 33,042,000.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 117 at Cross Rate 4.80 1/2
New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York July 99 at Cross Rate 4.80 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 217 Liverpool May 6.08 Rs. 47 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 214/4 Liverpool July 6.01 Rs. 47-3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 217 New York May 11.09 Rs. 38 at Cross Rate 4.80 1/2
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 214/4 New York July 11.04 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.80 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 2

B. C. Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Mail: 3/16 15 April.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 15th May

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks selling T T 276 1/2
Banks buying T T 274 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 547
Banks buying D D 557

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 1/4 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 103 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.81 3/8 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/8 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 2nd instant
Java/London 7.14 2nd instant
London/Paris 72.72 1st instant
London/Belgium 24.25 1st instant
London/Switzerland 14.83 1st instant
London/Italy 58.03 1st instant
London/Berlin 11.96 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 1st instant
London/New York 4.79 13/16 1st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.10 3/4 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-5-1 30th ultimo £7-5-8 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 28 1/2 30th ultimo 28 7/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 28 9/16 30th ultimo 28 9/16 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 61 1/2 30th ultimo 61 3/8 1st instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 30th ultimo 5/8 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 30th ultimo 11/16 per cent 1st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 1

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £82
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 3/4
"Market closing very firm."

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2.1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0.1/8 per cent. to 0.1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 1

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	11.93
Amsterdam	7.10-3/4
Brussels	28.25
Madrid	35.09
Milan	58.03
Berne	14.83
Paris	72.72
Prague	114.62
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.79 13/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 1.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent... Nominal.	66
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	85-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	105-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	127-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, April 2

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables but later advanced on partially on short covering.

EXPORT SUBSIDY

The market was feverish owing to the uncertainty in connection with Government plans for the control of production and distribution of surplus. It is reported that Senator Bankhead does not expect the export subsidy Bill to pass at the present session of the U.S. Congress. However if the Bill is passed it will have depressing effect on prices in markets, outside the States.

TEXTILE DEMAND POOR

In the meantime the cotton textile industry is worsening every day in America owing to want of demand. Unfilled orders are running out and stocks of unsold stocks are increasing.

CROP PROGRESS

Reports of the growing American cotton crop are generally favourable and more rain is needed in Oklahoma and Texas. There are some complaints of excessive rains in the Mississippi district.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

The U.S. Government is in a fix and all attempts to raise prices do not influence any outside support. Differences between old and new crop months are widening. Under the circumstances some drastic step is needed to restore confidence.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points on Monday and a further loss of 10 points was recorded on general selling which brought May quotation to 10-85. This was the lowest level for the day as there was heavy short covering in near months which hardened prices and the decline was reduced to 2 points with May 11.01. The market closed easy at a decline of 3 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.30 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 11.30 c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.01—02 (3-0 p.m.) Lowest 10.85—18 (10-13 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.14 plus 01 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.03—10 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Basis strong. New crop outlook at this time more favourable than otherwise causing gradually larger old crop premiums. General opinion is that export subsidy unlikely this session of Congress. Think unfavourably of the market.

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Export bounty considered very unlikely. Senators from the South pressing for 12 cents loan on new crop. Scalping market. Would rather buy than sell.

Messrs J H Springman and Co Liverpool:—

Decline caused by improvement in sterling exchange. No new feature. Have an unfavourable opinion of the market but do not look for considerable decline.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market developed weakness on disappointing American cables owing to expected increase in exports from the U. S. A. Sales are being made on orders from straddlers.

Liverpool: Sentiment very disturbed by fears enactment export debenture legislation. General liquidation Straddle selling. Little offtake.

Liverpool: Market declined on general selling and disappointing American cables. Market awaiting development Washington. Bullish.

New York: Proposed export debenture only applies to cloths and not raw cotton. There are renewed talks of 12 cents loan for coming crops who eliminating process tax.

New York: Trade buying nears. Mills transferring May longs to October. Market quiet.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Cloth sales barely fifty per cent production, forward orders further reduced, stocks further increased, activity now ten per cent below February England: Cloths negotiations difficult, turnover limited; yarn rather better turnover. France: Further curtailment under consideration. Our revised estimate consumption first half season American 5,752,000, foreign 7,114,000 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool: Market perplexed by conflicting rumours of American Export subsidy.

New York: Market unsettled. Mr Bankhead states no export bounty this session.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 1.

May 1935	11.00—03
July 1935	11.04—05
October 1935	10.49—07
December 1935	10.50—08
January 1936	10.55—09
March 1936	10.57—11
Middling Spot	11.30

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 2

The local silver market was quiet to-day with scattered selling. London advices were easy as sellers offered yesterday 1/8d. under fixed rates but there was no buyer. America was holding aloof and later prices in London were quoted 1/4d. lower. There was some forced liquidation. Prices in the local market fluctuated within a range of annas four only the highest being Rs. 74/15 and the lowest was Rs. 74/11. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-6 3/8 with a steady tone. The gold market was quiet with scattered selling.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready silver	67	12	0
Chaitra delivery	74	12	0
Vaishakh delivery	68	2	0
Ready gold	35	15	0
Chaitra delivery	35	15	6
Vaishakh delivery	36	1	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 1

May 61.70—50
July 62.50—25

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 1

Spot silver prices closed unchanged to-day at 61 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 1

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	28-7/16
Forward	28-9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/6-8-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, April 1.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands.	12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F O B.	215 3/4

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 1.

May 1935	10.94—05
July 1935	11.00—07
October 1935	10.45—12
Middling Spot	11.30—05

NEW YORK.

New York, April 1.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	10.93
July 1935	10.99
October 1935	10.44
New York, Noon Call—	
May 1935	10.91
July 1935	10.96
October 1935	10.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

SEEDS.

London, April 1.

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, April sellers £9/6/3.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Apl./May sellers £11/5/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Apl/May sellers £11/11/3
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, Apl/May sellers £12/2/6.
Castorseed. Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, May/Aug. sellers £11/15/0.
Cottonseed. Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 1.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. April sellers 19/9
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 20/1 1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 1.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels April sellers 23/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Apr/May sellers 24 0.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Nominal

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-3/4. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
O and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/-1/2 Apl./May sellers.
C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 Apl./May nominal.
O and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 April/May nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York April 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 10-1/8.

SEEDS TRADRES' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/14/6; Lowest Rs. 31/12; Closing Rs. 31/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 41/12; Lowest Rs. 41/8/6; Closing Rs. 41/11.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 24/10; Lowest Rs. 24/6; Closing Rs. 24/10.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 1.

March	11.90+01
April	12.09
May	12.17—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, April 2.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 6.14 on Monday. There was London and Continental liquidation together with hedge and speculative selling of distants against purchases or near positions. Later on there was continued hedge-selling and Bombay selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 11 points and, the market closed easy at a decline of 6 to 13 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 6.34d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close May was 5.43, July 5.44 and October 5.43.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was weak on heavy selling in Uppers and poor Alexandria advices. There was a marked absence of any important buying and Sakels futures declined 8 to 9 points while spot cotton prices closed 7 points down at 8.24. Uppers futures lost 13 to 14 points and spot cotton was 3 points down at 7.40d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased offerings. Sakels future were 9 to 8 points down while Ashmouni futures closed 10 to 24 points down.

FOREIGN SELLING.

"Foreign selling including the Continent and far East on reports of proposed export bounties caused an early relapse in prices but later, there was trade buying and short covering on reports that the export subsidy will only apply to cloth, possibly with the South American states of Brazil and Argentine, together with renewed talk of 12 cent loan on new crop and a possibility of a small relief in the processing tax. The small certificated stock tenderable on May New York contract checks any speculative sales in consequence of exporters holding large long interest in this contract and the possibility of their taking up tenders. The large surplus in the British Budget was another bright spot and despite estimates of heavy expenditure during next year, hopes are not yet abandoned of a slight amelioration in income-tax; with regard to foreign exchanges, the general opinion seems to be that sterling will resume the downward trend after a few weeks, once it is realised that France will firmly hold to the gold standard. Nevertheless, financial circles are closely watching the Swiss monetary referendum which it is expected, should also, cause further depreciation of sterling, state Messrs. M. & B. Stern. With regard to acreage indications seem to be for a reduction over 30 per cent. in cotton. This is based on farmers' intentions to increase their Spring wheat, acreage following Secy. Wallace's removal of restrictions. This, it is thought, will allow about 2,300,000 acres to be diverted from cotton to wheat."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1935		6.03—03
May 1935	6.14	6.05—08
June 1935		6.01—09
July 1935		5.98—09
August 1935		5.83—10
September 1935		5.79—10
October 1935		5.79—11
November 1935		5.66—12
December 1935		5.66—12
January 1936		5.67—11
February 1936		5.67—11
March 1936		5.68—11
Middling Spot		6.34—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1935	7.91
July 1935	7.87
October 1935	7.83
November 1935	7.80
January 1936	7.77
F. G. F Spot	8.24

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.40
Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.70
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.44
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.59
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.74
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.50
Fully Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 30th March 9,564 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,586,995 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,453,737 bales
Increase 133,288 bales

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 2

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 218/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 218 on long liquidation. Later on there was increased short covering by professional operators and prices improved. The undertone of the market was steady.

Later on Broach A/M. advanced to Rs. 220/8 on better Liverpool advices but there was increased selling. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 219
Broach J/A. Rs. 215/8
Oomra May Rs. 193/8
Oomra July Rs. 192/12
Bengal May Rs. 139/8
Bengal July Rs. 132/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 2.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	...	139	134	130	127
Panjab	...	139	134	130	127
Rajputana	...	142	136	131	128
Oomra No 3	205	202	199	195	...
C. P. No. 1	223	220	217	213	...
C. P. No. 2	213	210	207	203	...
Broach No 2	...	231	227	224	219
Punjab-Ame.	...	256	252	249	244
Surat	...	308	304	300	295
Rajpipla	...	303	299	295	290
Navsari	...	313	309	305	300

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 2.

Bengal Superfine	148
Bengal Fine	138
Bengal F.G	133
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	133
Wardha-Hingt	220
Nagpur Savner	222
Pundhurna	207
Yeotmal	206
Arvi	205
Ellichpur	203
Berar	197/199
Khamgaon	199/201
Mulkapur	195/197
Khandesh	192/195
Jalna/Sailu	192/195
Burwah Sanavad	202

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Bombay, April 2

The latest crop report reads as under:—

"Early planting is progressing and the outlook is favourable except in Texas and Oklahoma, where it is drought-ty. Mississippi valley is locally flooded. At the week-end there were widespread rains except where needed."

Broach Fine	231
Punjab/American	259
Punjab/American mix	259
Cambodia	249
Compta Good	264
Kampala	359
Busoga	357
Tinjar	358

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	905	201,252
Central India	189	78,085
Barsi and Nagar	120	83,807
Hyderabad-Gaogarli	129	34,423
Berar	1,350	295,769
Central Provinces	393	71,111
Total Oomras	3,177	764,427
Dholera	65	118,698
N.-W. Provinces	353	30,293
Rajputana	...	18,087
Sind-Punjab	333	286,359
Broach	1,548	95,067
Coompta and Dharwar	514	40,227
Westerns-Northerns	57	27,483
Cocoanada	3	108
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	491	31,765
Persian	...	2,446
American	...	15,035
Egyptian and African	1,382	184,277
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	500	604
Total	8,821	1,595,826

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 28th Mar

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,328	251,671
Japan and China	5,671	628,246
Coast Ports	100	17,335
Up-country by Rail	...	137,915
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	42,696
Total	9,099	1,087,863

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 1-4-35	4079000	6818000
Receipts Yesterday 1-4-35	3000	19000
Exports to date 1-4-35	3718000	6172000
Stock at Ports 29-3-35	2328000	3148000
Stock Interior Towns 29-3-35	533000	1645000
Stock Liverpool 29-3-35	814000	1041000
Visible Supply 29-3-35	5383000	7302000
Quantity in sight 29-3-35	7289000	10324000
Quantity out of sight 29-3-35	7224000	9875000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 1

Broach A/M opening 218 1/4; highest 220 3/4; lowest 217 3/4; closing 217 3/4
Broach J/A opening 216 1/4, highest 218 1/4; lowest 215; closing 215
Oomra May opening 195 1/4; highest 195 1/4; lowest 193; closing 193 1/2
Oomra July opening 194 1/4; highest 194 1/4; lowest 192; closing 192 1/2
Bengal May opening 131 1/4; highest 131 1/4; lowest 129 1/2; closing 129 1/2
Bengal July opening 13[illegible]; highest 133 1/4; lowest 131 1/2; [illegible] 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A [illegible] (30-6-35) Re. 19 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-35) Re. 9 1/4

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1935

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"Make Producer Entity In Himself"

TAKE OUT SEED OF CENTRALISATION

Kumarappa Expounds Ideals Of All-India Village Industries Association

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 1.

Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa the organising Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, who happened to be here in connection with the meetings of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, in the course of an interview, further elucidated the object and programme of the Association and explained the method of work they intended to proceed with.

Questioned whether the All-India Village Industries Association contemplated to use merely hand machines or they proposed to use power Mr. Kumarappa said that in the first instance they had to fall back on such equipment as they have got. "In time to come we hope we would be able to supply the villagers cheap power in the form of electricity if it could be manufactured from natural forces.

If each peasant and artisan can have electric-driven machinery for his own production, it will be ideal. We do not shun power for its own sake and we do not hold out an ascetic ideal or primitive ways of life as our goal. Our watchword is progress and improvement of Village Industries. Whatever makes for this will naturally come under our purview. Of course, we shall have to guard against the centralization of production creeping in with the use of power machinery."

TRUTH BEHIND DECENTRALISATION.

Asked if he proposed to decentralise all production and whether this will not lead to individualistic outlook and loss or social sense Mr. Kumarappa replied "constantly people mistake our Association's purpose and imagine that. we advocate primitive life. There are various functions which can be performed most economically and efficiently only by centralised methods. For instance it will not be possible for every chamar to carry out research work in tanning nor would it be advisable or profitable to do so. Research work in its nature is a centralised function requiring great skill and concentration of mind and material. Similarly finance, transport and supply of power are naturally centralised functions. Support of village industries does necessarily run counter to patronage of railways or motor transport. These latter functions, which require centralization will provide necessary balance to maintain dependence of one on the other in society."

PROBLEM OF CATTLE.

Further questioned as to what would happen to cattle when he proposed to supply mechanical power Mr. Kumarappa said that in land like ours, where there is considerable pressure on land, no effort should be spared in finding ways and means of relieving this congestion. If and when electricity could be obtained from wind and water current, the supply of power from provision of land for fodder will be released for cultivation of food products and raw materials for industries. This would be one method of solving the much-discussed population problem. This would not apply to animals maintained for food purposes such as milch cows, goats etc.

Regarding propaganda Sjt. Kumara[illegible] their purpose was not to force crude manufactures against public demand by their propaganda.

"NO FORCE PUMP."

"We do not wish to use great influence that Gandhiji carries as a force pump, but we want to construct our channels so that current will flow naturally from higher level to lower without any artificial aid in form of propaganda. At Maganwadi, we are carrying on experiments to find out the reason why gunny-pressed oil and hand-husked rice should not be able to compete in prices with mill-made and adulterated goods.

BENEFIT TO PRODUCER.

In the same way, our Explorations will have to be extended to other fields and pastures. To put it in a nutshell, we want every producer should get full benefit of his product and that no circumstances should be made to intervene, which will deprive him of the benefit of his labour and transfer it to another either by means of machinery or by means of wrongly conceived economic organizations".

SOCIALISM IN INDIA.

Asked further if he did not feel that Socialism as developed in Russia would help India better Sjt. Kumarappa added, "there is always a danger of being content with the remedy without curing the ailment.

The present lack of alignment in economic structure under capitalistic regime is due, in a large measure, to the fact that all functions, irrespective of their merits, have been centralised with the result that profits run like separated cream into the pockets of the financier, leaving skimmed milk, if at all to the producer by means of artificial dams of idealism. Russia is trying to prevent evils of capitalism, although dams are good as long as they hold but there is a danger of dam breaking and flooding the country carrying destruction and devastation with it. The Soviet economic organization is the adaptation of capitalistic organization. But both have as their forebear predatory feudal lord, who gathered, where he did not sow.

It is but a step from the Soviet economics to capitalistic organisations. Just as in the pace of time, machinery that produced bicycles can at a moment's notice be converted into producing armaments, so also can a change of personnel at the helm of affairs may convert Soviet Russia of to-day into the Rockfeller organization to-morrow. In both organizations the real producer loses his identity and homes were merely tools in the hands of men at the top.

SEED OF CENTRALIZATION.

Unless the seed of centralization is taken out of the Soviet organisation the danger of reversion to the type will always be there.

It is with this end in view that our Association is doing all it can, to make each individual producer an entity in himself and prevent his being merged into one gang of gallery slaves. Whether the gallery is owned by individuals or state makes little difference to enslave himself. Our attempt is to make each individual owner of his own "gondola" and propel it himself.

DEFECT IN COMMUNISM.

Asked further whether there was anything radically wrong in principles underlying the Soviet Communism, Mr. Kumarappa said, "both capitalism and Soviet communism have as their basis, violence and gallery slaves are driven with whip for speed and harmony in pulling together. But our Association is the outcome of the philosophy of Ahimsa, as, propounded by Gandhiji. It is the projection of this philosophy in the economic world, and the maxim that underlies it, is that no man's loss shall be another man's gain.

The moment one individual seeks to profit by the labours of another, violence appears on the scene, and if each man is to retain the product of his labour, the logical conclusion forces us to adopt decentralisation, if production as the only way out."

DROP INDIA BILL

Oudh Liberals Declare Scheme Of Reforms Unacceptable

LUCKNOW, April 2.

The Oudh Liberal League at its meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of Doctor Paranjpye, the vice-chancellor of the Lucknow University, passed a resolution recording its emphatic opinion that the scheme of Reforms as incorporated in the India Bill was unacceptable and therefore asked that the Bill should not be proceeded with.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Raja Sir Rampal Singh were among those present.—United Press.

18 MONTHS FOR SEDITION

Nani Sen Gupta Convicted For Youth League Speech

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Nani Sen Gupta was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of delivering a seditious speech in the Cornwallis Square on December 24 last under the auspices of the Bengal Youth League.—A.P.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR RANGOON

RANGOON, April 2.

The Rangoon University seismograph recorded a modest earthquake shock on Sunday at 3-10 a.m.

The epicentral region is calculated to be about 100 miles from Rangoon.—United Press.

AIR-MARSHAL'S REVOLVER MISSING

NEW DELHI, April 2.

A report has been lodged with the police that a revolver belonging to Air-Marshal Sir E. R. Ludlow Hewitt has been missing since Saturday last. The police are investigating.—A. P.

Mr. Tyabji For New Delhi

RANGOON, April 2.

Mr. Tyabji M.L.C. sails to-day for Calcutta "en route" to New Delhi to discuss the matters arising out of the Indo-Burma trade relations with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on behalf of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.—United Press.

Arrested For Cartridges Found In Excise Raid

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The police searched the house of Bhimsingh in connection with the alleged distillation of country liquor and recovered some live cartridges. Bhimsingh has been taken into custody.—A. P.

Hindustan Dawakhana Damage Echo

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Mr. Sant Singh, a Special Magistrate of Delhi, has framed charges under sub sections 147|427 against eight Muslims for alleged rioting tnd damaging of property of the Hindustani Dawakhana on 13th March when it will be recalled a crowd collected in front of the Dawakhana and objected to the inscribing of the name "Ajmalkhan", founder of the Institution, on the doorsteps —A.P.

Mr. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, will act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of Mr. Justice Kania, proceeding on leave.

Help Families Of Bengal Detenus

Bombay Plan For Relief

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following appeal:—

"Throughout India April 7 will be observed as Detenus' Day to express the peoples' solidarity with the 2,000 and more young men and women from Bengal who, without so much as a trial, are deprived indefinitely of their freedom and to demand their release.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held on Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday for this purpose.

But mere meetings and resolutions are not enough. There is great distress among the families of many of the detenus. The young bread winner of the family is quite often put behind the prison bars and his widowed mother, wife and children are left to starve.

FLAG DAY FOR RELIEF.

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party has, therefore, decided to have a Flag Day on Monday, 8th April, when National Flags will be sold throughout the city and the net proceeds devoted to relieving acute distress among the families of the detenus.

The Party is confident that the people of Bombay will respond to this call and buy National Flags in thousands next Monday and send a good quota to the victim of repression in Bengal.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

To make the Flag Day a success, however, the help of hundreds of men and women volunteers to sell the flags is necessary and we appeal to all those who can devote their services to this cause next Monday to write to the Secretaries of the Party or to see them in person at the Party's Office at Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, between 6 and 7-30 p.m. any evening this week.

PEASANT WORKERS GAGGED

COMILLA, April 1.

Orders under section 144 have been served on Mr. Abdul Malek, a peasant leader of Gopinathpur, and about a dozen other labour workers of the neighbouring villages, restraining them from delivering speeches at public meetings. Some of them are directed to attend the nearest police station.—United Press.

HIGH COURT REJECTS ADJOURNMENT

CALCUTTA, April 2.

A petition praying for adjourning the hearing of the proceedings for "contempt of court" against the Editor and also Printer and Publisher of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" which was fixed for hearing on April 5 next was made today before the Chief Justice sitting with Mr. Justice Costellow to enable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to argue the case for the defendants.

Their lordships rejected the petition for adjournment.

It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has already applied to the Registrar of the Original Side of the High Court for permission to appear in this case, which has been granted.—United Press.

COTTON COMMITTEE FOR U. P.

Cownpore Merchant's Representation To Govt.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 29.

Merchants of Cawnpore have made a representation to the United Provinces Government emphasising the necessity for the establishment of a Provincial Cotton Committee on lines of those existing in other cotton growing districts. It is pointed out that there are 22 mills working in the U.P. which consume annually 2,80,000 bales. Seventy-five per cent of this cotton is imported from outside while about seventy-five per cent of the local short staple cotton is exported from the Province.

The merchants consider that increased production of long staple cotton will be in the interests of all concerned. While saving unnecessary freight on imported cotton, it would fetch more money to the cultivator and would thus increase his purchasing power.

It is urged that a Provincial Cotton Committee would be the proper body to advise the department of Agriculture in the matter of seed distribution and production of cotton. Besides, it will be able to look after the interests of cotton trade in the matter of marketing and railway freight. As solution of local problem cannot be expected from the Indian Central Cotton Committee the formation of a representative semi-official body in the Province is suggested. —A.P.

Industrial Home For Released Prisoners

GOVT. MUST MAKE BIGGER GRANT

Cooper's Appeal To Bombay's Philanthropists To Lend Helping Hand

A suggestion for an Industrial Home for the released prisoners' of Bombay Presidency, was made by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D B Cooper presiding over the 19th annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday.

The president said that experiments of the nature suggested by him were in progress in the advanced countries of the world and he felt that the premier city of India should not lag behind in that direction.

DUTY OF PHILANTHROPISTS

While setting forth the advantages of helping the released prisoners to go straight in life and of reclaiming them from the ruinous path they had previously chosen, the President hoped that the rich philanthropists of Bombay would lend a helping hand to an institution which in addition to humanitarian work does social service also.

As regards the report, the president found that out of the 901 individuals helped by the society, only 23 were able to secure employment, which he thought to be compartively a small number. He stressed the importance of good environments for released prisoners especially the first offenders, and also the necessity of educating them in small-scale industries.

PLEA FOR BIGGER GRANT

In moving for the adoption of the report, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, regretted that the public were slow in extending recognition to such an humanitarian institution as the present one. He said that the progress of the institution had been cramped by lack of funds and hoped that the government would sanction a larger grant to the society in future. As to the smallness of the number of the prisoners who were able to secure employment on their release, Sir Hormuzdiar pointed out that in these days of acute unemployment people with a record found it difficult to get jobs and this would be the more so in the case of the criminal, whom the secretaries had appropriately described as "Everyone's hand against him and his hand against everyone."

The report for the year 1934 was then adopted, and the office bearers and other members of the central committee for the year 1935 were elected.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to a close.

JATS QUITE PEACEFUL

Will Jaipur Durbar Institute Impartial Inquiry?

The Secretary of the Ajmer Congress Committee wires under date April 2:

Last night a huge public meeting was held in Gandhi Chouk in support of the Sikar Jat agitation. Pundit Arjunlal Seth presided. Several speakers made speeches about the attacks on Jats in the village of Khuri

Mr. Jamalluddin Makhmoor proposed a resolution demanding an immediate and impartial enquiry from the Jaipur Durbar. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The injured Jats with their heads and legs bandaged were also present in the meeting and they exacted tears of sympathy from the audience.

Authenticated information from Sikar says that Shimbhusing Jat a victim of Khuri tragedy died in Sikar hospital. His dead body is reported to have been cremated with the aid of chamars without any information to his relatives. Most of the injured Jats have been transferred to jail from the hospital and are reported to be harrassed and not allowed to interview even their near and dear ones. Arrests are still going on.

Reports of the Jats being also armed at Khuri is a mischievous lie and is being circulated by mischief-mongers. I visited Sikar on the 26th and 27th and on enquiry found the allegations to be absolutely false. The Jats were quite peaceful, truthful and non-violent.

INVITED TO WORKING COMMITTEE

Bhulabhai, Pant And Khan Saheb To Attend Jubbulpore Meeting

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the president of Congress, has specially invited Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Dr. Khan Saheb to attend the meeting of the Working Committee at Jubbulpore.—United Press.

PLAGUE ABATING IN BARODA

(From A Correspondent)
BARODA, April 2.

Statistics for week-ending 30th March show 4 attacks and 3 deaths from plague in Petlad town and Taluka. Plague is abating gradually due to stringent protective measures. Small-pox showed 122 attacks and 37 deaths of which Baroda city shows 36 attacks and 24 deaths, Sidhpur taluka 37 and 5 and and Palsana Taluka 17 and 1.

FRONTIER MAIL GOLD THEFT

Police Succeeds In Tracking Alleged Culprits After A Year

RAWALPINDI, April 1.

After nearly an year, the police have succeeded in tracking down the gang who were responsible for the sensational theft of gold worth about Rs. 30,000 which was found missing from the Frontier Mail between Amritsar and Julludur stations in May last year.

It will be recalled that a firm of bankers in Amritsar despatched about 900 tolas of gold to their Bombay branch, and the parcel mysteriously disappeared between the two stations. Despite vigorous police investigation, the culprits could not be traced. The police have now arrested practically the whole gang and also recovered a piece of bullion weighing about 200 tolas with the seal of the despatching firm on it.

POLICE CHASE.

On receipt of information that gold was being disposed of in several places, the Hazara District police under Mr. Scott, Inspector-General hastened to Haripur, a prominent trade centre in Hazara District, obtained clause, regarding a gang, the members of which, were alleged to be responsible for several other dacoities.

A police party headed by two officers then trekked on foot through hilly country for about 15 miles and after crossing a river, climbing a difficult hill, surrounded the village of Tir and took into custody a man believed to be the ring leader, from whom a 200 tola piece of bullion was recovered.

The police then raided various villages and took into custody more than 10 persons comprising the whole gang. Gold is stated to have been recovered from all of them. A coolie, who is suspected to be the accomplice in the theft is alleged to have produced a seer of gold.

The railway police accompanied some of the accused to-day and raided shops in Saraf Bazar in Rawalpindi City, where a portion of the booty is said to have been disposed of. Two goldsmiths of Hasanabdal were arrested this evening near Rawalpindi. Further development are expected. —A. P.

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